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***ECONOMY VOTING***

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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

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# Congressional Boxscore

## MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 2, 1957

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
Mideast Doctrine	(H J Res 117)	Reported 1/25/57	Passed 1/30/57	Reported 2/14/57	Passed 3/6/57	Signed 3/9/57
Foreign Aid	(S 2130)	Reported 7/9/57	Passed 7/19/57	Reported 6/7/57	Passed 6/14/57	
OTC Membership	(HR 6630)					
Immigration	(S 343-346)			Hearings Underway		
School Aid	(S 872) (HR 1)	Reported 5/28/57	Rejected 7/25/57			
Civil Rights	(S 83) (HR 6127)	Reported 4/1/57	Passed 6/18/57	Committee Bypassed	Debate Underway	
Alaska Statehood	(S 49) (HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57		Approved 7/30/57		
Hawaii Statehood	(S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed		Approved 7/30/57		
Excise, Corporation Taxes	(HR 4090)	Reported 2/7/57	Passed 3/14/57	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/27/57	Signed 3/29/57
Small Business Administration	(S 2504) (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	Reported 7/9/57	Passed 8/2/57	
Minimum Wage Extension	(S 1139)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed		
FBI Files	(S 2377) (HR 7915)	Reported 7/5/57		Reported 7/1/57		
Hells Canyon	(S 555) HR 5	Rejected 7/24/57		Reported 5/15/57	Passed 6/21/57	
Higher Postal Rates	(HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57				
Depressed Areas Aid	(S 964, 1433)			Hearings Underway		
Natural Gas Regulation	(HR 8525)	Reported 7/19/57				
Corn Acreage	(S 1771) (HR 4901)	Reported 2/21/57	Rejected 3/13/57	Reported 4/1/57	Rejected 4/10/57	
TVA Financing	(S 1869) (HR 4266)	Approved 7/17/57		Reported 7/2/57		
Housing	(HR 6659)	Reported 4/8/57	Passed 5/9/57	Reported 5/20/57	Passed 5/29/57	Signed 7/12/57
Federal Judges' Tenure	(HR 110, 3818)	Reported 2/27/57	Passed 3/19/57			
Lobby Law Changes	(S 2191)					
Presidential Disability		Hearings Completed				
Banking Law Revision	(S 1451)			Reported 3/4/57	Passed 3/21/57	

**Appropriations —** The President signed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation (HR 4897) May 27; the Executive Offices appropriation (HR 5788) June 5; the State-Justice-Judiciary bill (HR 6871) June 11; the Commerce Department bill (HR 6700) June 13; the District of Columbia bill (HR 6500) June 27; Independent Offices bill (HR 6070) June 29; Labor-Health, Education and Welfare (HR 6287) June 29; the Interior Department appropriation (HR 5189) July 1; Legislative appropriation (HR 7599) July 1. The Defense appropriation (HR 7665) and the Agriculture appropriation (HR 7441) were sent to the President Aug. 1. The House passed the Public Works appropriation (HR 8090) June 19.

# Committee Roundup

## STATUS OF FORCES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- Aug. 1 approved, by a 31-4 vote, a bill (HR 8704) to give the Secretary of the Army, Navy or Air Force the final authority to determine whether an offense by a serviceman overseas was committed in performance of duty. It also would empower the Secretary to turn over a serviceman for foreign trial for an on-duty offense if he decided the foreign government rightfully had a special interest in the case. The Committee adopted two amendments designed to make the bill an implementation of the Status of Forces agreements. (Weekly Report, p. 888)

Voting against the measure were Republicans Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), Walter C. Norblad (Ore.), Frank C. Osmer (N.J.) and James P.S. Devereux (Md.).

TESTIMONY -- July 26 -- Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker opposed any new legislation, said under the current "sensitive" international situation, "better administration of what we have" rather than a new law, was the most desirable way to avoid past mistakes.

July 30 -- Loftus E. Becker, State Department general counsel, said the question of whether an offense was committed in performance of duty should be decided in government-to-government negotiations, not "unilaterally" by a U.S. service secretary.

## FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the financial situation in the United States. (Weekly Report, p. 842)

TESTIMONY -- July 29 -- Under Secretary of the Treasury W. Randolph Burgess presented a report to the Committee which said that the Government's 4 percent re-financing operation was "successful" and that the national debt was becoming "somewhat less burdensome."

July 30 -- Burgess said the Treasury should not "deliberately force increased (interest) rates" to fight inflation. He said the Eisenhower Administration had not done this.

July 31 -- Burgess said monetary policy alone could not check inflation. "I think we've done pretty well on monetary policy," he said, "but our fiscal policy (Government spending) leaves something to be desired. We have these enormous Government expenditures and they're having a big effect." Burgess said the Treasury had no plans for tightening or loosening money in the months ahead.

Aug. 1 -- Burgess said the amount of Government securities held by the Federal Reserve System was not a true measure of its independence or the important factor in its control of the country's credit. Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) had claimed that the fact that more Government bonds were held by the Federal Reserve System under the Eisenhower Administration than under the Truman Administration conflicted with Republican claims that the Federal Reserve had been completely freed from any Treasury domination.

## LABOR RACKETEERING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields.

HELD HEARINGS -- On alleged labor racketeering. (Weekly Report, p. 888)

TESTIMONY -- July 25 -- Anthony Valente, president of the United Textile Workers of America (AFL-CIO), said he considered Union funds he used to purchase a home "only a loan," although Union records never listed them as borrowed. Valente said he and Textile Union Secretary-Treasurer Lloyd Klenert had "borrowed a lot of money" to return the "loan."

July 26 -- The Committee produced a list of about \$128,000 worth of "questionable" expenses of the Textile officials. Acting Chairman Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) said Valente and Klenert should "turn the organization (Union) over to someone else." He said the officials' activities went "far beyond carelessness or slipshod practices...to the very essence of honesty."

July 31 -- As the Committee turned its investigation to labor activities in the New York City area, Robert Kennedy, chief counsel, said Teamsters Union Vice President James R. Hoffa had hired racketeers and hoodlums to get a "stranglehold" over eastern seaboard labor groups.

Kennedy said Committee records showed "a number of extortions...but even more prevalent were the 'sweet-heart' contracts" by which illiterate workers got sub-standard contracts, racketeers pocketing the difference between the contracts and the legal minimum wage.

Aug. 1 -- Lester Washburn, former head of the AFL United Auto Workers, said he had not known Johnny Dio, a New York racketeer, was financing the UAW's New York Local 102 when he granted it a charter in 1950. He said he was told the charter was wanted by a group that was leaving a CIO union in the belief that it was Communist-dominated. Washburn resigned his UAW post in 1954 after his executive board reversed his order to fire Dio.

## KUYKENDALL NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- July 25 -- Approved the nomination of Jerome K. Kuykendall to a second, five-year term as a member of the Federal Power Commission, Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) said the Committee was sharply divided on the vote and that he and other members would file a minority report. (Weekly Report, p. 819)

## SPECIAL TAX RELIEF

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- July 26 ordered reported a bill (HR 7628) to provide tax relief for companies forced to sell property as a result of Federal civil antitrust proceedings. The bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to waive the capital gains tax in these cases. The bill would be effective from Jan. 1, 1956.

## ATOMIC AGENCY PARTICIPATION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- July 31 reported identical bills (S 2673 -- S Rept 778, HR 8992 -- H Rept 960) to provide for United States participation in the International Atomic Energy Agency. (Weekly Report, p. 886)

The Committee July 30, by a 10-5 vote, reaffirmed its July 19 approval of an amendment sponsored by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) to require Congressional approval of each future transfer of fissionable material to IAEA. The amendment originally was adopted by a 14-2 vote. The action came after Assistant Secretary of State Francis O. Wilcox told the Committee "we believe that we can live with this provision."

## ATOMIC CONSTRUCTION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy.

ACTION -- July 30 ordered reported a clean bill to authorize nearly \$400 million for Atomic Energy Commission construction and procurement. (Weekly Report, p. 886)

The Committee bill authorized the AEC to spend \$259,230,000 on construction of military and peaceful nuclear projects. The Committee approved a Democratic proposal calling for a \$58 million Government program to accelerate development of atomic reactors: \$40 million for a gas-cooled reactor, \$15 million for a plutonium recycling plant and \$3 million for study of a reactor to produce plutonium for small weapons. The Eisenhower Administration had resisted Federal development, supported partnership with private industry.

The bill also authorized \$129,915,000 for Government research assistance in the development of nuclear power plants. Nearly \$100 million of this amount would go for Federal construction of five power plants to be managed by cooperatives or municipal power groups in Alaska, Minnesota, Nebraska, Michigan and Ohio. The groups originally had proposed to construct the plants under the Administration's partnership program, but had been unable to finance the projects.

The Committee deleted \$9 million requested by the AEC for construction of a power reactor in Puerto Rico. Its Legislation Subcommittee already had deleted a \$4.2 million request to assist in building a fast breeder reactor near Monroe, Mich., challenged on safety grounds. The Committee allowed \$1.5 million for "general research" on fast breeder reactors.

The Democratic reactor construction program was expected to face a floor fight from Republicans, who saw it as a threat to the Administration's partnership program. A \$400 million program of Government atomic reactor construction was passed by the Senate in 1956, but was killed by the House. (1956 Almanac, p. 542)

## HELLS CANYON DAM

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 26 voted 19-2 to defer action on the Senate-approved Hells Canyon Dam bill (S 555) until Feb. 1, 1958. The full Committee July 24 voted to strike the enacting clause from a similar House bill (HR 5). Rep. A.L. Miller (R Neb.), a Subcommittee member, said the action on the Senate bill put "the project in a twilight sleep zone." (Weekly Report, p. 885)

## ALASKA-HAWAII STATEHOOD

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- July 30 approved two bills (S 49, 50) to provide statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), chairman of the Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee, said it was hoped the Senate would consider the bills early in 1958. (Weekly Report, p. 658)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- July 25 -- Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.) of the House Interior Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee announced that the House would not consider the Alaskan statehood bill (HR 7999) during the current session. O'Brien said the support of the bill by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) would add "at least 20 votes" when the bill reached the House. Rayburn's support was announced July 25 following a conference with Alaska's provisional Congressional delegation.

## IMMIGRATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Immigration Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On an Administration bill (S 1006) to liberalize the Immigration and Nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act of 1952. (Weekly Report, p. 147; 1956 Almanac, p. 479)

TESTIMONY -- July 30 -- Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers urged action on the omnibus bill, which would carry out recommendations made by President Eisenhower in his Jan. 31 immigration message. Rogers said the President should have "standing power to cope with the problems of refugees and escapees." The bill includes authority for the Attorney General, at the direction of the President, to parole into the United States up to 67,888 refugees annually. It also would revise the immigration quota system to permit the admission of about 65,000 additional aliens each year and would eliminate "mortgaging" of quotas that had been exceeded in past years to meet emergency conditions. Rogers said some countries' quotas were mortgaged "for as much as 300 years in the future."

Rogers called the proposals "moderate," but Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), a supporter of the legislation, told him that as a practical matter it was useless to expect action on the full program in the 1957 session of Congress.

## TAX WRITEOFFS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposed legislation to curtail a tax writeoff program for defense-connected industries. (Weekly Report, p. 759)

TESTIMONY -- July 30 -- Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said the Committee was interested in why four purchasers bought more than two-thirds of the Idaho Power Co. stock sold April 1-24. The Office of Defense Mobilization April 25 announced it was granting fast tax writeoffs to the Idaho company.

Willard W. Gatchell, general counsel of the Federal Power Commission, said the tax writeoffs were "a very serious problem which will be treated by the Commission." He said it was "just inconceivable" that companies would regard the benefits as windfalls.



## FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Inter-Governmental Relations Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On relationships between the Federal Government and state and local governments. (1955 Almanac, p. 378; Weekly Report, p. 770)

TESTIMONY -- July 29 -- Special Presidential Assistant Meyer Kestnbaum said unless state and local governments took a "fair share" of responsibilities created by the growth of the country, pressures would become "increasingly great for what amounts to a unitary government" in Washington. Kestnbaum said one barrier to greater state action was often found in limitations contained in state constitutions.

Milwaukee Mayor Frank P. Zeidler said many metropolitan areas had turned to the Federal Government for help because rural-dominated state legislatures were unwilling or unable to help.

July 30 -- Philip M. Talbott, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said "the pre-emption of revenue sources by the national Government has severely limited the capability of the states to develop." The Chamber recommended transfer of all Federal estate and gift taxes to the states as a step toward reversing the trend to "big government." Talbott said many grants-in-aid could be eliminated by giving states a larger share of tax revenues. While he favored continuing Federal old-age assistance grants to those currently receiving them, Talbott said the states should take full responsibility for the care of needy aged persons in the future.

## ALUMINUM PRODUCTION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Defense Production.

HELD HEARING -- On defense production needs.

TESTIMONY -- July 30 -- General Services Administrator Franklin G. Floete discussed reports that the Government was being asked to buy millions of pounds of aluminum because major companies were importing cheaper Canadian aluminum and selling surplus aluminum to the Government. Korean War contracts, still in effect, require the Government to buy "additional production" of aluminum for its stockpiles. Floete said aluminum production had doubled since the contracts were made, but little of the increased production was offered as excess domestic production until 1956 when the Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) and the Kaiser Aluminum Co. increased Canadian imports.

## Committee Briefs

### LEAD-ZINC TARIFFS

Officials of the Interior, Defense, Commerce and Treasury Departments Aug. 1 told the House Ways and Means Committee that lead and zinc import taxes were necessary to protect United States producers. Under Secretary of Interior Hatfield Chilson said the U.S. would be dependent to a degree upon foreign imports of lead and zinc, but added: "I think...imports have now gone well beyond the point of providing a needed supplement to our domestic production and are...threatening to supplant domestic production." (Weekly Report, p. 886)

## MINERALS PROGRAM

William G. Maloney, secretary-manager of the Mining Assn. of Montana, July 31 told the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee the Eisenhower Administration's proposed long-range mineral stabilization program was "pitifully inadequate." Chairman Sam H. Williston of the Western Governors' Mining Advisory Council July 29 said the program would "sacrifice" the western mining industry for the benefit of certain eastern importers. The program would provide for Federal assistance in exploration of new mineral deposits and incentive payments to spur production of beryl, chromite and columbium-tantalum.

## ANTIDUMPING

Assistant Secretary of Treasury David W. Kendall July 29, before the House Ways and Means Committee, supported Administration bills (HR 6006, 6007) to amend the Antidumping Act of 1921 to protect American industries from foreign imports. Kendall said the first objective of the bills was "to assure that dumping duties will be collected in all cases where there are sales at less than fair value, with injury to American industry." Under current law, he said, "we must measure dumping duties by the difference between the price to the U.S. and the price for consumption in the country of export."

## NATURAL GAS

The House Rules Committee July 31, by a 7-5 vote, cleared the natural gas bill (HR 8525) for House floor action. Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) July 31 told the Committee that 57 Representatives from 16 states had signed a petition asking to be heard in opposition to the bill if it went to the House floor. The open rule granted by the Committee would permit eight hours of general debate. (Weekly Report, p. 844)

## SPORTS ANTITRUST LAWS

Commissioner Bert Bell of the National Football League Aug. 1 told the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee he would recognize the NFL Players' Assn. as a bargaining unit for professional football players. Bell said he thought the League's club owners would accept his decision. Creighton Miller, attorney for the Players' Assn., July 31 said the group had been "unsuccessful in even obtaining an audience" with the owners to discuss grievances. (Weekly Report, p. 885)

## MIDEAST INQUIRY

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of a Special Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees July 30 recommended that the Subcommittee drop its review of United States policy in the Middle East. Fulbright gave as reasons for his recommendation the mass of documents involved, many of which could not be made public for security reasons, and lack of agreement among Subcommittee members. Furthermore, Fulbright said, the controversy which brought the Subcommittee into being was made moot by the adoption of the Eisenhower Middle East resolution March 7. (Weekly Report, p. 297, 367)

## CONGRESS APPROVES 19 OF 'ECONOMY' CHANCES

The Democratic 85th Congress through July 28, 1957, backed moves for economy on 19, or 38 percent, of the 50 roll-call votes that presented clear-out opportunities to directly limit Federal spending. The Senate backed six, or 26 percent, of the 23 economy moves in that chamber. The House backed 13, or 48 percent, of the 27 economy moves.

The 50 test votes, listed on p. 5, were selected on the basis of their direct effect on Federal spending. Detailed Ground Rules governing the selection of the votes are given on p. 921. The rules are strict; only roll calls that directly affected Federal spending are included; important roll calls with an indirect effect on Federal spending are excluded.

For example, these rules excluded two votes that are frequently described as a defeat and victory for "economy:" Senate passage of the Federal Hells Canyon dam bill (Roll Call 59, Weekly Report p. 792) and House defeat of the bill for Federal aid to school construction (Roll Call 56, Weekly Report p. 908). Both of these were authorization bills and neither project could have been carried out unless Congress later voted appropriations for these activities, which it is not obligated to do. Votes on these authorizations, therefore, have only an indirect effect on Federal spending, and are excluded from this study. On the other hand, votes on authorizations for programs that are partly self-financing, such as the Housing Act of 1957 and the Senate version of the Mutual Security Act of 1957 (Senate Roll Calls 35, 54, p. 920) are included in this study, since they would directly affect Federal spending.

### Evaluating the Scores

In evaluating the Economy Support and Opposition scores given below, these cautions must be considered:

• 1. Rarely, if ever, is "economy" the only issue in a vote. Spending is justified by proponents in terms of the goal for which the money will be used: to provide services for citizens, to strengthen defense, to conduct foreign policy or whatever it may be in the particular case. Each Member must decide on each "economy vote" whether the cause justifies spending the additional funds.

• 2. Each bill involved in these roll calls comes to the floor with the endorsement of a committee which has subjected it to careful scrutiny and frequently has changed its terms. Many Members of Congress are inclined to support whatever the committee has recommended in the belief that the committee opinion is the best judgment available. This is particularly true of appropriations bills, which are very detailed.

• 3. The sums involved in these 50 roll calls vary widely -- from \$30,000 in one case to \$1,255,900,000 in another. On some votes, there is no way to determine the amount of money that would be spent or saved. It is entirely possible for a Member to vote for a number of small economies and then for a single large expenditure, or vice versa.

### Absences

Failures to vote usually may be traced to valid causes, including illness and conflicting official duties. Among those missing one or more 1957 roll calls because of their illness or illness or death in their families: Sens. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), William Langer (R N.D.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Frederick G. Payne (R Maine), Styles Bridges (R N.H.), William E. Jenner (R Ind.); Reps. John V. Beamer (R Ind.), William L. Dawson (D Ill.), Lester Holtzman (D N.Y.), Edward T. Miller (R Md.) and Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.).

### Analysis

This interim analysis of Economy Voting in 1957 indicates three main trends:

• 1. Even in a year when the public demand for reduced Federal spending was unusually strong, Congress voted to save money on only 38 percent of the clear-cut floor tests directly affecting Federal spending. As is usual, the House voted for economy moves more often than the Senate did. The House backed 48 percent of the economy moves and the Senate voted for 26 percent of them.

• 2. The average Senator of both parties voted for 33 percent of the economy moves. But the average Republican Representative voted twice as often for economy moves as did the average Democratic Representative, the figures being 60 percent for the Republican and 29 percent for the Democrat. The combined scores for the two chambers gave the Republicans a 55 percent Economy Support score, compared to the Democrats' 30 percent.

• 3. In regional terms, most support for economy moves in the Senate came from western Republicans (40 percent) and southern Democrats (42 percent). In the House, the greatest support for economy moves came from southern and midwestern Republicans (identical 68 percent scores) and, again, southern Democrats (47 percent).

### Breakdowns by Party

Composites of Republican and Democratic scores for Economy Support and Opposition for 1957:

	Republicans	Democrats
<b>SUPPORT</b>		
Both Chambers	55%	30%
Senate	33	33
House	60	29
<b>OPPOSITION</b>		
Both Chambers	36%	59%
Senate	52	50
House	33	61

(Breakdowns continued on Page 922, Col. 2)

## Senate Economy Voting

Senate Individual Voting Scores on Roll-Call Moves  
To Limit Government Spending Through July 28, 1957

I. ECONOMY SUPPORT Votes. Number of economy-issue roll calls through July 28, 1957, on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in support of moves to limit Federal spending.

II. ECONOMY OPPOSITION Votes. Number of economy-issue roll calls through July 28, 1957, on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in opposition to moves to limit Federal spending.

III. ECONOMY SUPPORT Score. Percentage of 23 economy-issue roll calls through July 28, 1957, on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in support of moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

IV. ECONOMY OPPOSITION Score. Percentage of 23 economy-issue roll calls through July 28, 1957, on which Senator voted "yea" or "nay" in opposition to moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

## Headnotes

\* Eligible for 20 economy-issue roll calls through July 28, 1957.

† Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) died May 2, 1957.

I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
<b>ALABAMA</b>				<b>IOWA</b>				<b>NEBRASKA</b>				<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>					
Hill	(D)	6	17	26	74	Hickenlooper	(R)	6	16	26	70	Green	(D)	2	12	9	52
Sparkman	(D)	6	17	26	74	Martin	(R)	6	17	26	74	Pastore	(D)	4	19	17	83
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>KANSAS</b>				<b>NEVADA</b>				<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>					
Hayden	(D)	7	15	30	65	Carlson	(R)	6	17	26	74	Johnston	(D)	14	9	61	39
Goldwater	(R)	11	5	48	22	Schoeppel	(R)	10	10	43	43	Thurmond	(D)	17	6	74	26
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				<b>KENTUCKY</b>				<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>					
Fulbright	(D)	4	13	17	57	Cooper	(R)	5	15	22	65	Case	(R)	8	14	35	61
McClellan	(D)	9	8	39	35	Morton	(R)	7	16	30	70	Mundt	(R)	6	13	26	57
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				<b>LOUISIANA</b>				<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				<b>TENNESSEE</b>					
Knowland	(R)	7	16	30	70	Ellender	(D)	14	9	61	39	Gore	(D)	5	15	22	65
Kuchel	(R)	6	17	26	74	Long	(D)	11	12	48	52	Kefauver	(D)	4	15	17	65
<b>COLORADO</b>				<b>MAINE</b>				<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				<b>TEXAS</b>					
Carroll	(D)	3	20	13	87	Payne	(R)	1	4	4	17	Yarborough*	(D)	6	8	30	40
Allott	(R)	6	17	26	74	Smith	(R)	12	11	52	48	Johnson	(D)	6	14	26	61
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>				<b>MARYLAND</b>				<b>NEW YORK</b>				<b>UTAH</b>					
Bush	(R)	7	14	30	61	Beall	(R)	5	16	22	70	Bennett	(R)	6	15	26	65
Purtell	(R)	6	12	26	52	Butler	(R)	10	9	43	39	Watkins	(R)	7	15	30	65
<b>DELAWARE</b>				<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				<b>VERMONT</b>					
Frear	(D)	17	5	74	22	Kennedy	(D)	5	14	22	61	Aiken	(R)	4	14	17	61
Williams	(R)	18	5	78	22	Saltonstall	(R)	6	14	26	61	Flanders	(R)	5	12	22	52
<b>FLORIDA</b>				<b>MICHIGAN</b>				<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				<b>VIRGINIA</b>					
Holland	(D)	6	16	26	70	McNamara	(D)	1	16	4	70	Byrd	(D)	16	0	70	0
Smathers	(D)	7	10	30	43	Potter	(R)	7	13	30	57	Robertson	(D)	16	3	70	13
<b>GEORGIA</b>				<b>MINNESOTA</b>				<b>OHIO</b>				<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
Russell	(D)	15	8	65	35	Humphrey	(D)	0	19	0	83	Jackson	(D)	4	17	17	74
Talmadge	(D)	13	8	57	35	Thye	(R)	6	17	26	74	Magnuson	(D)	9	7	39	30
<b>IDAHOO</b>				<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>					
Church	(D)	3	19	13	83	Eastland	(D)	12	5	52	22	Neely	(D)	0	1	0	4
Dwarshak	(R)	15	8	65	35	Stennis	(D)	13	10	57	43	Revercomb	(R)	11	11	48	48
<b>ILLINOIS</b>				<b>MISSOURI</b>				<b>OREGON</b>				<b>WISCONSIN</b>					
Douglas	(D)	9	12	39	52	Hennings	(D)	1	13	4	57	Vacancy†					
Dirksen	(R)	7	16	30	70	Symington	(D)	3	16	13	70	Wiley	(R)	3	18	13	78
<b>INDIANA</b>				<b>MONTANA</b>				<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				<b>WYOMING</b>					
Capehart	(R)	7	15	30	65	Mansfield	(D)	9	7	39	30	O'Mahoney	(D)	9	10	39	43
Jenner	(R)	9	5	39	22	Murray	(D)	2	15	9	65	Barrett	(R)	12	10	52	43

## House Economy Voting

House Individual Voting Scores on Roll-Call Moves  
To Limit Government Spending Through July 28, 1957

I. ECONOMY SUPPORT Votes. Number of economy-issue roll calls through July 28, 1957, on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in support of moves to limit Federal spending.

II. ECONOMY OPPOSITION Votes. Number of economy-issue roll calls through July 28, 1957, on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in opposition to moves to limit Federal spending.

III. ECONOMY SUPPORT Score. Percentage of 27 economy-issue roll calls through July 28, 1957, on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in support of moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

IV. ECONOMY OPPOSITION Score. Percentage of 27 economy-issue roll calls through July 28, 1957, on which Representative voted "yea" or "nay" in opposition to moves to limit Federal spending. Failures to vote lower both Support and Opposition scores.

## Headnotes

\* Eligible for nine economy-issue roll calls through July 28, 1957.

† Rep. James B. Bowler (D Ill.) died July 18, 1957.

†† Rep. T. Millet Hand (R N.J.) died Dec. 26, 1956, after reelection.

I II III IV					I II III IV					I II III IV					I II III IV													
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>Los Angeles County</b>					<b>4 Flynt</b>					<b>4 Adair</b>													
3 Andrews	(D)	19	7	70	26	23 Doyle	(D)	4	21	15	78	3 Forrester	(D)	21	4	76	15	5 Beamer	(R)	20	3	74	11					
1 Boykin	(D)	9	10	33	37	19 Hollifield	(D)	3	23	11	85	9 Landrum	(D)	17	8	63	30	7 Bray	(R)	15	3	56	11					
7 Elliott	(D)	2	23	7	85	17 King	(D)	2	25	7	93	7 Lanham	(D)	15	10	56	37	11 Brownson	(R)	22	3	61	11					
2 Grant	(D)	12	10	44	37	26 Roosevelt	(D)	3	20	11	74	2 Pilcher	(D)	3	23	11	85	2 Halleck	(R)	12	11	44	41					
9 Huddleston	(D)	12	15	44	56	21 Hiestand	(R)	25	2	93	7	1 Preston	(D)	4	21	15	78	6 Harden	(R)	20	7	74	26					
8 Jones	(D)	1	26	4	96	25 Hillings	(R)	15	6	56	22	6 Vinson	(D)	4	20	15	74	10 Harvey	(R)	21	5	78	19					
5 Rains	(D)	1	23	4	85	22 Holt	(R)	16	9	59	33						3 Nimitz	(R)	17	10	63	37						
4 Roberts	(D)	6	21	22	78	18 Hosmer	(R)	15	12	56	44						9 Wilson	(R)	22	4	61	15						
6 Selden	(D)	13	14	48	52	16 Jackson	(R)	21	5	78	19																	
<b>ARIZONA</b>					24 Lipscomb	(R)	24	3	89	11																		
2 Udall	(D)	5	22	19	81	15 McDonough	(R)	18	7	67	26																	
1 Rhodes	(R)	17	10	63	37	20 Smith	(R)	25	1	93	4																	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>COLORADO</b>					<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>ILLINOIS</b>					<b>IOWA</b>								
1 Gathings	(D)	18	9	67	33	4 Aspinall	(D)	1	9	4	33	25 Gray	(D)	5	21	19	78	6 Coad	(D)	3	21	11	78					
4 Harris	(D)	13	13	48	48	1 Rogers	(D)	6	20	22	74	21 Mack	(U)	5	22	19	81	5 Cunningham	(R)	10	16	37	59					
5 Hays	(D)	4	19	15	70	3 Chenoweth	(R)	15	11	56	41	24 Price	(D)	0	27	0	100	3 Gross	(R)	23	3	85	11					
2 Mills	(D)	15	12	56	44	2 Hill	(R)	20	6	74	22	16 Allen	(R)	21	3	78	11	8 Hoeven	(R)	17	7	63	26					
6 Norrell	(D)	11	16	41	59	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					17 Arends	(R)	15	9	56	33	7 Jensen	(R)	22	4	81	15						
3 Trimble	(D)	4	23	15	85	3 Cretella	(R)	7	5	26	19	19 Chiperfield	(R)	20	5	74	19	4 LeCompte	(R)	17	6	63	22					
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					1 May	(R)	6	19	22	70	14 Keeney	(R)	21	6	78	22	1 Schwengel	(R)	12	14	44	52						
2 Engle	(D)	5	20	19	74	4 Morano	(R)	4	18	15	67	15 Mason	(R)	22	2	81	7	2 Talle	(R)	16	11	59	41					
14 Hagen	(D)	3	24	11	89	5 Patterson	(R)	2	22	7	81	18 Michel	(R)	22	5	81	19	<b>KANSAS</b>					5 Breeding	(D)	4	21	15	78
11 McFall	(D)	3	23	11	85	AL Sadlak	(R)	7	16	26	59	20 Simpson	(R)	20	7	74	26	1 Avery	(R)	17	9	63	33					
8 Miller	(D)	2	23	7	85	2 Seely-Brown	(R)	6	21	22	78	22 Springer	(R)	13	13	48	48	3 George	(R)	15	11	56	41					
3 Moss	(D)	4	23	15	85	<b>DELAWARE</b>					23 Vursell	(R)	22	2	81	7		4 Rees	(R)	24	3	89	11					
29 Saud	(D)	3	23	11	85	AL Haskell	(R)	6	21	22	78	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>					2 Scrivner	(R)	22	3	81	11						
5 Shelley	(D)	2	19	7	70	<b>FLORIDA</b>					7 Vacancyst	(D)	12	15	44	56	6 Smith	(R)	24	2	89	7						
27 Sheppard	(D)	5	16	19	59	2 Bennett	(D)	14	13	52	48	12 Boyle	(D)	0	18	0	67	<b>KENTUCKY</b>					4 Chelf	(D)	12	14	44	52
12 Sisk	(D)	5	22	19	81	4 Fascell	(D)	9	18	33	67	1 Dawson	(D)	2	24	7	89	1 Gregory	(D)	3	7	11	26					
7 Allen	(R)	18	6	67	22	7 Haley	(D)	23	3	85	11	5 Kluczynski	(D)	5	20	19	74	2 Natcher	(D)	1	26	4	96					
6 Baldwin	(R)	5	22	19	81	5 Herlong	(D)	20	4	74	15	6 O'Brien	(D)	4	23	15	85	7 Perkins	(D)	0	26	0	96					
10 Gubser	(R)	13	11	48	41	8 Matthews	(D)	14	13	52	48	2 O'Hara	(D)	5	22	19	81	5 Spence	(D)	4	22	15	81					
4 Mailliard	(R)	15	9	56	33	6 Rogers	(D)	13	14	48	52	9 Yates	(D)	6	21	22	78	6 Watts	(D)	7	20	26	74					
1 Scudder	(R)	19	8	70	30	3 Sikes	(D)	10	15	37	56	3 Byrne	(R)	23	4	85	15	3 Robison	(R)	16	11	59	41					
13 Teague	(R)	24	3	89	11	1 Cramer	(R)	19	6	70	22	13 Church	(R)	21	6	78	22	8 Siler	(R)	21	4	78	15					
28 Utt	(R)	23	2	85	7	<b>GEORGIA</b>					10 Collier	(R)	21	5	78	19	<b>LOUISIANA</b>					2 Boggs	(D)	6	19	22	70	
30 Wilson	(R)	12	6	44	22	8 Blitch	(D)	13	11	48	41	4 McVey	(R)	22	5	81	19	4 Brooks	(D)	16	11	59	41					
9 Younger	(R)	22	5	81	19	10 Brown	(D)	9	18	33	67	11 Sheehan	(R)	18	6	67	22	1 Hebert	(D)	15	6	56	22					
						5 Davis	(D)	21	4	78	15	<b>INDIANA</b>					8 Denton	(D)	4	23	15	85	8 Long	(D)	5	21	19	78
												1 Madden	(D)	4	23	15	85											



I II III IV					I II III IV					I II III IV					I II III IV				
6 Morrison (D) 5 18 19 67					NEBRASKA					5 Scott (D) 15 11 56 41					6 McMillan (D) 17 9 63 33				
5 Passman (D) 4 22 15 81					2 Cunningham (R) 14 13 52 48					12 Shuford (D) 18 9 67 33					2 Riley (D) 9 17 33 63				
7 Thompson (D) 12 11 44 41					3 Harrison (R) 25 2 93 7					11 Whitener (D) 17 8 63 30					1 Rivers (D) 11 13 41 48				
3 Willis (D) 16 9 59 33					4 Miller (R) 25 2 93 7					10 Jonas (R) 23 4 85 15					SOUTH DAKOTA				
MAINE					1 Weaver (R) 24 3 89 11					NORTH DAKOTA					1 McGovern (D) 2 23 7 85				
2 Coffin (D) 2 22 7 81					NEVADA					AL Burdick (R) 5 20 19 74					2 Berry (R) 22 5 81 19				
1 Hale (R) 12 14 44 52					AL Boring (D) 5 20 19 74					AL Krueger (R) 20 2 74 7					TENNESSEE				
3 McIntire (R) 16 11 59 41					NEW HAMPSHIRE					OHIO					6 Bass (D) 10 17 37 63				
MARYLAND					2 Bass (R) 20 6 74 22					9 Ashley (D) 4 20 15 74					8 Cooper (D) 13 14 48 52				
4 Fallon (D) 13 13 48 48					1 Merrow (R) 7 16 26 59					20 Feighan (D) 5 22 19 81					9 Davis (D) 2 9 7 33				
7 Friedel (D) 5 21 19 78					NEW JERSEY					18 Hays (D) 6 17 22 63					4 Evins (D) 13 14 48 52				
3 Garmatz (D) 3 22 11 81					11 Addonizio (D) 4 22 15 81					19 Kirwan (D) 5 21 19 78					3 Frazier (D) 13 13 48 48				
5 Lankford (D) 4 23 15 85					10 Rodino (D) 3 22 11 81					6 Polk (D) 6 20 22 74					5 Loner (D) 13 8 48 30				
2 Devereux (R) 17 9 63 33					13 Sieminski (D) 1 8 4 30					21 Vanik (D) 6 20 22 74					7 Murray (D) 18 4 67 15				
6 Hyde (R) 11 15 41 56					4 Thompson (D) 3 21 11 78					14 Ayres (R) 22 4 81 15					2 Baker (R) 17 8 63 30				
1 Miller (R) 14 10 52 37					3 Auchincloss (R) 11 16 41 59					13 Baumhart (R) 17 7 63 26					1 Reece (R) 1 6 4 22				
MASSACHUSETTS					8 Canfield (R) 5 20 19 74					8 Betts (R) 22 4 81 15					TEXAS				
2 Boland (D) 6 19 22 70					14 Dellay (R) 3 20 11 74					22 Bolton (R) 14 12 52 44					3 Beckworth (D) 8 19 30 70				
4 Donohue (D) 2 20 7 74					6 Dwyer (R) 9 18 33 67					16 Bow (R) 18 7 67 26					2 Brooks (D) 13 14 48 52				
7 Lane (D) 7 18 26 67					5 Frelinghuysen (R) 11 15 41 56					7 Brown (R) 20 7 74 26					17 Burleson (D) 19 8 70 30				
8 Macdonald (D) 13 13 48 48					2 Vacancyst (R) 13 13 48 48					5 Cleveland (R) 19 8 70 30					AL Dies (D) 8 1 30 4				
12 McCormack (D) 2 22 7 81					12 Kean (R) 13 13 48 48					11 Dennison (R) 14 12 52 44					7 Dowdy (D) 23 3 85 11				
11 O'Neill (D) 3 23 11 85					9 Osmer (R) 7 19 26 70					15 Henderson (R) 23 3 85 11					21 Fisher (D) 21 5 78 19				
3 Philbin (D) 2 20 7 74					7 Widnall (R) 12 14 44 52					2 Hess (R) 20 7 74 26					13 Ikard (D) 15 12 56 44				
6 Bates (R) 21 5 78 19					1 Wolverton (R) 3 19 11 70					10 Jenkins (R) 18 7 67 26					20 Kilday (D) 12 15 44 56				
10 Curtis (R) 12 15 44 56					NEW MEXICO					4 McCulloch (R) 21 5 78 19					15 Kilgore (D) 21 6 78 22				
1 Heslton (R) 10 17 37 63					AL Dempsey (D) 5 20 19 74					17 McGregor (R) 21 5 78 19					19 Mahon (D) 16 11 59 41				
14 Martin (R) 13 12 48 44					AL Montoya* (D) 1 6 11 67					23 Minshall (R) 24 3 89 11					1 Patman (D) 4 22 15 81				
9 Nicholson (R) 19 8 70 30					NEW YORK					3 Schenck (R) 22 5 81 19					11 Poage (D) 15 11 56 41				
5 Rogers (R) 5 21 19 78					30 O'Brien (D) 5 17 19 63					1 Scherer (R) 20 2 74 7					4 Rayburn (D) - - - -				
13 Wigglesworth (R) 15 12 56 44					3 Becker (R) 18 4 67 15					12 Vorys (R) 18 9 67 33					18 Rogers (D) 16 10 59 37				
MICHIGAN					37 Cole (R) 21 3 78 11					OKLAHOMA					16 Rutherford (D) 20 7 74 26				
2 Bennett (R) 7 20 26 74					2 Derounian (R) 20 4 74 15					3 Albert (D) 2 24 7 89					6 Teague (D) 14 8 52 30				
8 Bentley (R) 20 4 74 15					26 Dooley (R) 19 5 70 19					2 Edmondson (D) 3 21 11 78					8 Thomas (D) 19 7 70 26				
18 Broomfield (R) 11 16 41 59					27 Gwinn (R) 17 2 63 7					5 Jarman (D) 8 17 30 63					9 Thompson (D) 13 13 48 48				
10 Cederberg (R) 24 2 89 7					32 Kearney (R) 15 2 56 7					6 Morris (D) 1 26 4 96					10 Thornberry (D) 11 13 41 48				
6 Chamberlain (R) 22 5 81 19					38 Keating (R) 18 5 67 19					4 Steed (D) 7 19 26 70					12 Wright (D) 12 15 44 56				
5 Ford (R) 19 8 70 30					33 Kilburn (R) 22 3 81 11					1 Belcher (R) 20 6 74 22					14 Young (D) 10 15 37 56				
9 Griffin (R) 10 15 37 56					40 Miller (R) 17 6 63 22					OREGON					5 Alger (R) 24 1 89 4				
4 Hoffman (R) 26 1 96 4					39 Ostertag (R) 19 8 70 30					3 Green (D) 4 22 15 81					UTAH				
3 Johansen (R) 24 2 89 7					42 Pillian (R) 21 4 78 15					4 Porter (D) 2 23 7 85					2 Dawson (R) 18 9 67 33				
11 Knox (R) 14 12 52 44					41 Radwan (R) 4 20 15 74					2 Ullman (D) 2 23 7 85					1 Dixon (R) 16 11 59 41				
7 McIntosh (R) 10 14 37 52					43 Reed (R) 20 4 74 15					1 Norblad (R) 20 7 74 26					VERMONT				
2 Meader (R) 18 6 67 22					35 Riehlman (R) 18 7 67 26					PENNSYLVANIA					AL Prouty (R) 12 14 44 52				
Detroit-Wayne County					28 St. George (R) 20 6 74 22					25 Clark (D) 4 19 15 70					VIRGINIA				
13 Diggs (D) 2 13 7 48					36 Taber (R) 24 3 89 11					28 Eberharter (D) 1 20 4 74					4 Abbott (D) 23 4 85 15				
15 Dingell (D) 3 23 11 85					31 Taylor (R) 15 5 56 19					11 Flood (D) 2 25 7 93					3 Gary (D) 20 7 74 26				
17 Griffiths (D) 6 20 22 74					1 Wainwright (R) 17 6 63 22					30 Holland (D) 2 24 7 89					2 Hardy (D) 16 11 59 41				
16 Lesinski (D) 5 21 19 78					29 Wharton (R) 20 4 74 15					21 Kelley (D) 1 22 4 81					7 Harrison (D) 21 6 78 22				
1 Machrowicz (D) 3 19 11 70					34 Williams (R) 17 8 63 30					26 Morgan (D) 2 24 7 89					9 Jennings (D) 15 12 56 44				
14 Rabaut (D) 3 24 11 89					New York City					14 Rhodes (D) 1 26 4 96					1 Robeson (D) 18 6 67 22				
MINNESOTA					8 Anuso (D) 4 17 15 63					15 Walter (D) 3 4 11 15					8 Smith (D) 23 3 85 11				
8 Blatnik (D) 2 22 7 81					24 Buckley (D) 2 14 7 52					17 Bush (R) 14 12 52 44					5 Tuck (D) 24 3 89 11				
9 Knutson (D) 3 21 11 78					11 Celler (D) 2 17 7 63					10 Carrigg (R) 8 18 30 67					10 Brophy (R) 19 8 70 30				
6 Marshall (D) 7 20 26 74					7 Delaney (D) 2 23 7 85					29 Corbett (R) 11 15 41 56					6 Poff (R) 23 4 85 15				
4 McCarthy (D) 3 23 11 85					23 Dollinger (D) 2 22 7 81					8 Curtin (R) 10 17 37 63					WASHINGTON				
3 Wier (D) 5 22 19 81					19 Farstein (D) 2 20 7 74					9 Dague (R) 22 5 81 19					AL Magnuson (D) 4 19 15 70				
7 Andersen (R) 20 6 74 22					22 Healey (D) 3 20 11 74					12 Fenton (R) 5 22 19 81					4 Holmes (R) 5 22 19 81				
1 Andresen (R) 2 5 7 19					6 Holtzman (D) 0 1 0 4					27 Fulton (R) 3 19 11 70					5 Horan (R) 11 16 41 59				
5 Judd (R) 7 19 26 70					10 Kelly (D) 3 21 11 78					23 Gavin (R) 6 21 22 78					3 Mack (R) 22 5 81 19				
2 O'Hara (R) 20 6 74 22					9 Keogh (D) 1 20 4 74					7 Kearns (R) 15 4 56 15					1 Pelly (R) 11 15 41 56				
MISSISSIPPI					13 Multer (D) 2 18 7 67					24 James (R) 5 20 19 74					6 Tollefson (R) 8 18 30 67				
1 Abernethy (D) 20 6 74 22					16 Powell (D) 1 17 4 63					13 McConnell (R) 9 11 33 41					2 Westland (R) 16 8 59 30				
6 Colmer (D) 19 2 70 7					14 Rooney (D) 3 24 11 89					16 Muma (R) 24 2 89 7					WEST VIRGINIA				
3 Smith (D) 11 15 41 56					18 Santangelo (D) 2 22 7 81					22 Saylor (R) 6 17 22 63					3 Bailey (D) 3 19 11 70				
2 Whitten (D) 15 10 56 37					20 Teller (D) 1 19 4 70					18 Simpson (R) 19 5 70 19					6 Byrd (D) 4 21 15 78				
4 Williams (D) 20 3 74 11					21 Zelenko (D) 1 17 4 63					19 Stauffer (R) 18 8 67 30					5 Kee (D) 3 24 11 89				
5 Winstead (D) 22 4 81 15					5 Bosch (R) 20 5 74 19					20 Van Zandt (R) 5 22 19 81					2 Staggers (D) 3 24 11 89				
MISSOURI					17 Coudert (R) 13 8 48 30					Philadelphia					1 Moore (R) 8 18 30 67				
5 Bolling (D) 3 23 11 85					12 Dorn (R) 10 15 37 36					1 Barrett (D) 1 23 4 85					4 Neal (R) 18 9 67 33				
7 Brown (D) 7 19 26 70					25 Fink (R) 10 9 37 33					3 Byrne (D) 2 20 7 74					WISCONSIN				
9 Cannon (R) 19 8 70 30					4 Latham (R) 18 5 67 19					4 Chudoff (D) 2 23 7 85					9 Johnson (D) 7 20 26 74				
8 Carnahan (D) 2 23 7 85					15 Ray (R) 22 5 81 19					2 Granahan (D) 3 23 11 85					5 Reuss (D) 3 24 11 89				
4 Christopher (D) 3 21 11 78					NORTH CAROLINA					5 Green (R) 2 16 7 59					4 Zablocki (R) 23 23 11 85				
6 Hull (D) 9 18 33 67					9 Alexander (D) 17 9 63 33					6 Scott (R) 7 16 26 59					8 Byrnes (R) 21 6 78 22				
10 Jones (D) 17 9 63 33					3 Bardeen (D) 17 3 63 11					RHODE ISLAND					7 Laird (R) 23 3 85 11				
1 Karsten (D) 1 26 4 96					1 Bonner (D) 14 12 52 44					2 Fogarty (D) 1 19 4 70					10 O'Konski (R) 5 19 19 70				
11 Moulder (D) 5 19 19 70					4 Cooley (D) 6 20 22 74					1 Forand (D) 3 24 11 89					1 Smith (R) 23 3 85 11				
3 Sullivan (D) 3 23 11 85					6 Durham (D) 13 10 48 37					SOUTH CAROLINA					2 Tewes (R) 17 10 63 37				
2 Curtis (R) 24 1 89 4					2 Fountain (D) 13 14 48 52					4 Ashmore (D) 22 5 81 19					6 Van Pelt (R) 19 6 70 22				
MONTANA					8 Kitchin (D) 16 10 59 37					3 Dorn (D) 22 4 81 15					3 Withrow (R) 8 17 30 63				
2 Anderson (D) 1 8 4 30					7 Lennon (D) 12 10 44 37					5 Hemphill (D) 17 9 63 33					WYOMING				
1 Metcalf (D) 3 24 11 89															AL Thomson (R) 23 4 85 15				

## 50 ROLL-CALL VOTES MEASURING CONGRESSIONAL ECONOMY SENTIMENT

Following is a list of the 50 Senate and House roll-call votes as of July 28, 1957, that Congressional Quarterly used in measuring economy sentiment among Members of Congress. In selecting these votes, no attempt was made to judge whether the issue was one of "bad" or "good" economy, whether it was "real" or "false" economy. Neither was any attempt made to evaluate the votes according to the amounts involved.

### SENATE VOTES

Listed below are the 23 roll-call votes cast between Jan. 3 and July 28, 1957, in the Senate that directly affected Federal spending. The votes are grouped according to the outcome -- victory or defeat for the economy move to limit Federal spending. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in chronological order by CQ roll call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1957 Weekly Report vote charts, which present the votes of each Member.

#### Senate -- Economy Victories (6)

RC 24. HR 6871. Fiscal 1958 Appropriations for Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary and the U.S. Information Agency. Committee amendment to reduce USIA funds from \$105 million to \$89.1 million. Agreed to 61-15 (D 38-1; R 23-14), May 15, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 593.

RC 29. HR 6659. Omnibus Housing Act of 1957. Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to increase to \$350 million the capitalization of the regular secondary market operations of FNMA and to prohibit discounts on Government-insured mortgages. Rejected 17-61 (D 17-20; R 0-41), May 28, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 680.

RC 30. HR 6659. Bricker (R Ohio) amendments to reduce authorizations in housing bill by \$1,255,900,000 and to limit urban renewal provisions in bill to two years. Agreed to 67-11 (D 28-9; R 39-2), May 28, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 680.

RC 32. HR 6659. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to authorize 200,000 additional low-cost housing units during each of fiscal years 1958 and 1959. Rejected 20-54 (D 17-22; R 3-32), May 29, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 681.

RC 34. HR 6659. Bennett (R Utah) amendment to retain Federal contribution to slum clearance and urban renewal projects at two-thirds, rather than three-fourths, of cost of project. Agreed to 38-32 (D 10-27; R 28-5), May 29, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 681.

RC 38. HR 6500. Fiscal 1958 Appropriations for District of Columbia. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to provide a \$23 million, rather than a \$20.5 million, Federal payment to the District. Rejected 23-62 (D 17-30; R 6-32), June 11, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 728.

#### Senate -- Economy Defeats (17)

RC 4. HR 4249. Deficiency Appropriation for Fiscal 1957. Hayden (D Ariz.) amendment providing \$30 million for strategic minerals purchase program. Agreed to 64-17 (D 39-2; R 25-15), Feb. 18, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 220.

RC 15. S 497. River and Harbor, Beach Erosion Control and Flood Control Projects, 1957. Hruska (R Neb.) motion to recommit the bill to the Senate Public Works Committee with instructions to reduce the total authorization by at least \$350 million. Rejected 27-55 (D 5-37; R 22-18), March 28, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 394.

RC 20. H J Res 310. Fiscal 1957 Deficiency Appropriation. Committee amendment increasing by \$1 million the limit on funds for state and local administration of public assistance grants.

Agreed to 75-0 (D 35-0; R 40-0), April 17, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 482.

RC 26. HR 7221. Third Fiscal 1957 Supplemental Appropriation. Hayden (D Ariz.) amendment to provide \$30 million for acquisition of strategic minerals. Agreed to 61-17 (D 39-2; R 22-15), May 20, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 650.

RC 35. HR 6659. Omnibus Housing Act of 1957. Passage of bill. Passed 69-1 (D 37-0; R 32-1), May 29, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 681.

RC 41. HR 7441. Fiscal 1958 Agriculture Department Appropriation. Mundt (R S.D.) amendment to eliminate a provision limiting the national average for conservation reserve payments to \$7.50 an acre. Agreed to 40-38 (D 4-35; R 36-3), June 11, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 729.

RC 42. HR 7441. Russell (D Ga.) amendment to decrease from \$350 million to \$250 million the annual limit on conservation reserve expenditures. Rejected 26-52 (D 18-23; R 8-29), June 11, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 729.

RC 43. HR 7441. Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to bar use of funds for an acreage reserve program on 1958 crops and limit acreage reserve payments to \$2,500 per producer. Rejected 7-71 (D 5-37; R 2-34), June 11, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 729.

RC 47. S 2130. Mutual Security Act of 1957. Long (D La.) amendment to eliminate authorization of \$710 million for fiscal 1959 defense support. Rejected 34-55 (D 20-26; R 14-29), June 14, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 740.

RC 48. S 2130. Long amendment to reduce by \$90 million to \$710 million defense support funds for fiscal 1958. Rejected 40-49 (D 25-21; R 15-28), June 14, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 740.

RC 49. S 2130. Ellender (D La.) amendment to reduce by \$500 million, to \$1.3 billion, military assistance funds for fiscal 1958. Rejected 26-61 (D 20-25; R 6-36), June 14, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 740.

RC 50. S 2130. Long amendment to cut \$100 million from military assistance funds for fiscal 1958. Rejected 33-52 (D 20-23; R 13-29), June 14, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 740.

RC 51. S 2130. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to delete Development Loan Fund provisions authorizing borrowing authority of \$750 million in each of fiscal years 1959 and 1960 and to eliminate the revolving character of the Fund. Rejected 32-54 (D 21-24; R 11-30), June 14, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 741.

RC 52. S 2130. Morse amendment to reduce by \$150 million, to \$100 million, the Special Authority funds the President could use at his discretion. Rejected 22-61 (D 19-24; R 3-37), June 14, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 741.

RC 54. S 2130. Passage of bill. Passed 57-25 (D 26-17; R 31-8), June 14, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 741.

RC 63. HR 7665. Fiscal 1958 Appropriations for Department of Defense. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce numerous items in the bill by a total of \$1.058 billion and to provide \$500 million to establish additional Army and Marine combat units. Rejected 7-65 (D 7-27; R 0-38), July 2, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 798.

RC 64. HR 7665. Dworshak (R Idaho) amendment reducing total Defense funds by approximately \$182 million. Rejected 24-49 (D 11-24; R 13-25), July 2, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 798.

## HOUSE VOTES

Listed below are the 27 roll-call votes cast between Jan. 3 and July 28, 1957, in the House that directly affected Federal spending. The votes are grouped according to the outcome -- victory or defeat for the move to limit Federal spending. Within each group, the roll calls are listed in chronological order by CQ roll call (RC) number. Page references are to the 1957 Weekly Report vote charts, which present the votes of each Member.

## House -- Economy Victories (13)

RC 4, HR 4249. Fiscal 1957 Deficiency Appropriation. Lanham (D Ga.) amendment to carry out committee recommendation for a \$2 million cut in funds for state and local administration of public assistance grants. Agreed to 205-168 (D 52-147; R 153-21), Feb. 5, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 194.

RC 13, HR 6287. Fiscal 1958 Appropriation for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. Budge (R Idaho) amendment to cut an additional \$30,000 from salaries and expenses of the Office of Secretary of Labor. Agreed to 286-126 (D 113-104; R 173-22), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 446.

RC 14, HR 6287. Budget amendment to cut an additional \$204,000 from salaries and expenses of the Department of Labor Solicitor's Office. Agreed to 241-171 (D 88-129; R 153-42), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 446.

RC 15, HR 6287. Budget amendment to cut an additional \$46,300 from salaries and expenses of Bureau of Labor Standards. Agreed to 246-169 (D 107-112; R 139-57), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 446.

RC 17, HR 6287. Smith (D Va.) amendment to cut an additional

\$442,000 from salaries and expenses of Bureau of Employment Security. Agreed to 214-205 (D 72-150; R 142-55), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 448.

RC 18, HR 6287. Byrnes (R Wis.) amendment to cut an additional \$12,186,000 from funds for grants to states for unemployment compensation and other programs. Agreed to 220-200 (D 64-159; R 156-41), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 448.

RC 19, HR 6287. Flynt (D Ga.) amendment to cut an additional \$1,500,000 from funds for unemployment compensation for Federal employees. Agreed to 253-167 (D 90-133; R 163-34), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 448.

RC 20, HR 6287. Andersen (R Minn.) amendment to cut an additional \$263,800 from salaries and expenses of the Mexican farm labor program. Agreed to 342-77 (D 156-67; R 186-10), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 448.

RC 21, HR 6287. Murray (D Tenn.) amendment to cut an additional \$346,000 from salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Agreed to 217-202 (D 83-140; R 134-62), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 448.

RC 23, HR 6287. Hebert (D La.) amendment to cut \$288,000 from salaries and expenses of the Wage and Hour Division. Agreed to 214-205 (D 72-150; R 142-55), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 450.

RC 31, HR 7441. Fiscal 1958 Appropriation for Department of Agriculture. Harrison (D Va.) amendment to bar use of funds for a soil bank acreage reserve program on 1958 crops. Agreed to 192-187 (D 154-46; R 38-141), May 15, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 594.

RC 38, HR 7665. Fiscal 1958 Appropriation for Defense Department. Canfield (R N.J.) motion to recommit the bill with

## GROUND RULES FOR CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY ECONOMY VOTING

In this study, Congressional Quarterly measures the performance of Members of Congress on roll-call votes that directly affect Federal Government spending.

This Economy Voting study is designed to supplement the other CQ statistical measures of a Member's performance:

**Presidential Support** -- Measures a Member's agreement with the stands taken by the President.

**Party Unity** -- Measures a Member's agreement with the majority of his own party on issues where the majority of the other party takes the opposite stand.

**Bipartisan Support** -- Measures a Member's agreement with the majority of his own party on issues where the majority of the other party takes the same stand.

It should be clear that Congressional Quarterly does not presume to say what a Member's score should be, or whether a Member's score -- either high or low -- makes him a "better" Congressman than another Member; indeed, a high score on one CQ measurement often necessarily means a low score on another. CQ's purpose in these studies is simply to record, as objectively as possible, each Member's performance according to criteria the public and press use in discussing his record in office.

● **VOTES INCLUDED** -- This story includes all roll-call votes on issues that directly affect Federal spending, and no others.

Included are the following kinds of votes on appropriations bills:

Amendments to increase or decrease the amount of money appropriated.

Motions to recommit, with instructions to change the sums appropriated.

Amendments or motions to recommit that lay down conditions on the use of the money that will clearly and indisputably affect the extent of Federal spending.

A more difficult problem is the selection of roll calls on authorization bills. Generally, these bills grant authority for an activity, set the limits on its extent or duration or cost, but do not themselves provide the money to carry it out. That, usually, is done by later appropriations bills, but Congress is under no obligation to appropriate money for an authorized

activity. CQ includes in the Economy Support story only these votes on authorizations:

Amendments to reduce or eliminate authority for certain activities.

Motions to recommit (or kill) the authorization, or to recommit with instructions to reduce or eliminate the authority for certain activities.

Motions or amendments to insert specific limits on the authorization where no specific limits would otherwise be provided.

Passage and recommitment votes on authorizations that are to some extent self-financing, i.e., whose execution is not entirely dependent on later appropriations from Congress.

● **VOTES EXCLUDED** -- Passage votes on authorizations whose execution must await later appropriations.

Passage votes on routine, annual appropriations bills. Motions to recommit appropriations bills without instructions.

Amendments whose effect on Federal spending is subject to substantial doubt and disagreement.

Measures relating to Federal revenues, rather than to Federal expenditures.

Motions and rules preliminary to consideration of Economy Support votes.

● **FAILURES TO VOTE** -- As is the case with the other yardsticks, CQ's tabulation of Economy Voting scores is based only on "yea" and "nay" votes, on the ground that only an actual vote affects the outcome. Most failures to vote are based on valid reasons, such as absence because of illness or official business.

● **WEIGHTING** -- As is the case with the other yardsticks, there is no effort on the part of CQ to weight the individual votes. All Economy Voting roll calls have equal statistical weight in this study, even though the amount of money involved in the votes differs widely. No attempt is made to judge whether the vote was one of "bad" or "good" economy, whether it was "real" or "false" economy. On many of the votes, the exact amount of money at stake cannot be determined, and any system of differential weighting would make the analysis less objective and, by the same token, less useful.

## Economy Voting - 7

instructions to increase the total by \$313 million. Rejected 151-242 (D 11-203; R 140-39), May 29, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 678.

RC 43, HR 7221. Third Fiscal 1957 Supplemental Appropriation. Boland (D Mass.) motion that the House concur in a Senate amendment that would provide \$14 million for initiation of a Federal flood insurance program. Rejected 186-218 (D 127-89; R 59-129), June 18, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 738.

### House -- Economy Defeats (14)

RC 16, HR 6287. Fiscal 1958 Appropriation for Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. Budge (R Idaho) amendment to cut \$136,000 from funds for the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights. Rejected 137-275 (D 30-187; R 107-88), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 446.

RC 22, HR 6287. Blitch (D Ga.) amendment to cut \$31,000 from funds for the Women's Bureau. Rejected 206-210 (D 61-161; R 145-49), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 450.

RC 24, HR 6287. Jonas (R N.C.) amendment to cut \$1,327,000 from funds for the Food and Drug Administration. Rejected 130-285 (D 31-191; R 99-94), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 450.

RC 25, HR 6287. Dorn (D S.C.) amendment to cut an additional \$1,482,000 from funds for the Office of Education. Rejected 206-207 (D 73-146; R 133-61), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 450.

RC 26, HR 6287. Fisher (D Texas) amendment to delete \$50 million for grants to states for sewage plant construction. Rejected 185-231 (D 35-186; R 150-45), April 4, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 450.

RC 27, HR 6306. Amend 1946 law authorizing bridges across the Potomac River to provide an additional \$10.5 million for construction of a drawspan bridge to replace the existing bridge between Washington, D.C., and Virginia. Passed 190-131 (D 129-38; R 61-93), April 8, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 452.

RC 29, H Res 191. Increase from \$100,000 to \$350,000 funds for Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee study of Federal regulatory agencies. Adopted 225-143 (D 185-4; R 40-139), April 11, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 480.

RC 30, HR 6871. Fiscal 1958 Appropriation for State and Justice Departments, the Judiciary and U.S. Information Agency. Gross (R Iowa) amendment to cut an additional \$7,039,958 from the funds provided for U.S. contributions to international organizations. Rejected 167-205 (D 67-128; R 100-77), April 17, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 480.

RC 32, HR 7559. Fiscal 1958 Legislative Appropriation. Gross (R Iowa) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete \$7.5 million for continued work on a third House Office Building. Rejected 176-206 (D 29-172; R 147-34), May 22, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 648.

RC 44, HR 6974. Extend for one year the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 under which agricultural surpluses are sold and bartered to foreign countries. Passed 345-7 (D 182-1; R 163-6), June 21, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 790.

RC 47, S 1428. Authorize furniture and furnishings for the new Senate Office Building. Scherer (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the House Public Works Committee insert specific cost figures. Rejected 135-232 (D 17-180; R 118-52), June 27, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 796.

RC 48, S 1429. Authorize enlargement and remodeling of Senators' suites in the existing Senate Office Building. Cramer (R Fla.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the House Public Works Committee insert specific cost figures. Rejected 148-216 (D 27-167; R 121-49), June 27, 1957. A "yea" was a vote for economy; p. 796.

RC 52, HR 72. Amend the World War Veterans Act of 1924 to limit the number of relatives who could claim accumulated Government benefits of a legally incompetent veteran. Rogers (R Mass.) motion to recommit the bill. Agreed to 191-161 (D 121-67; R 70-94), July 12, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 856.

RC 55, HR 2474. Postal pay increase bill authorizing an across-the-board pay raise of \$546 for postal field employees. Passed 379-38 (D 217-9; R 162-29) July 23, 1957. A "nay" was a vote for economy; p. 908.

(Breakdowns continued from Page 916, Col. 2)

## Breakdowns by Region

Regional Economy Support scores for 1957:

	East	West	South	Midwest
REPUBLICANS				
Both Chambers	45%	59%	62%	63%
Senate	29	40	26	34
House	48	64	68	68
DEMOCRATS				
Both Chambers	12%	18%	46%	18%
Senate	22	30	42	19
House	11	13	47	18

## Individual Scores

Highest individual scorers in Economy Support:

### SENATE

Republicans		Democrats	
Williams (Del.)	78%	Frear (Del.)	74%
Curtis (Neb.)	70	Thurmond (S.C.)	74
Dworshak (Idaho)	65	Byrd (Va.)	70
Bricker (Ohio)	61	Robertson (Va.)	70
Malone (Nev.)	52	Russell (Ga.)	65
Barrett (Wyo.)	52	Kerr (Okla.)	65
Smith (Maine)	52		

### HOUSE

Budge (Idaho)	96%	Tuck (Va.)	89%
Hoffman (Mich.)	96	Haley (Fla.)	85
Smith (Calif.)	93	Dowdy (Texas)	85
Hiestand (Calif.)	93	Smith (Va.)	85
Harrison (Neb.)	93	Abbitt (Va.)	85
Miller (Neb.)	93		

Highest individual scorers in Economy Opposition:

### SENATE

Republicans		Democrats	
Javits (N.Y.)	91%	Neuberger (Ore)	91%
Case (N.J.)	78	Carroll (Colo.)	87
Wiley (Wis.)	78	Pastore (R.I.)	83
Kuchel (Calif.)	74	Church (Idaho)	83
Allott (Colo.)	74	Humphrey (Minn.)	83
Martin (Iowa)	74		
Carlson (Kan.)	74		
Thye (Minn.)	74		
Ives (N.Y.)	74		

### HOUSE

Baldwin (Calif.)	81%	Price (Ill.)	100%
Fenton (Pa.)	81	Jones (Ala.)	96
Van Zandt (Pa.)	81	Natcher (Ky.)	96
Holmes (Wash.)	81	Karsten (Mo.)	96
Patterson (Conn.)	81	Morris (Okla.)	96
		Rhodes (Pa.)	96
		Perkins (Ky.)	96



## Around The Capitol

### CRUDE OIL IMPORTS

President Eisenhower July 29 asked oil importing companies east of the Rocky Mountains to reduce their crude oil imports 10 percent below their average for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956. Failure to comply with the request, said the White House, "could lead to mandatory controls." The President said the increasing imports of foreign oil threaten to impair national security. He acted in accord with the report of a special Cabinet committee he named June 26. (Weekly Report, p. 766)

The Cabinet committee said its proposals would cut crude oil imports to about one million barrels a day. Importers had planned to bring in about 1.25 million barrels a day for the last half of 1957.

Generally, oil state Congressmen July 30 approved the plan while consumer state Congressmen were disapproving:

Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) -- Called the move "shocking favoritism for the oil industry which already enjoys preferential tax privileges."

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "This is long overdue action which should strengthen the national security" and "provide some relief for our hard-pressed domestic producers."

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) -- Called the action "very wholesome and if complied with will go a long way toward getting the necessary job done."

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- Called the plan "one more of the long series of blows to the consumer.... The whole intention of the restriction is to force the consumer to pay more."

Rep. Frank Ikard (D Texas) -- Criticized exemptions to West Coast oil importers.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Questioned the plan's status under the antitrust laws, said he saw "gaping loopholes" in it.

### Capitol Briefs

#### HOUSE TO RECESS AUG. 10

Democratic and Republican House leaders July 31 tentatively agreed to begin a series of House recesses about Aug. 10 to continue until the Senate is ready for final adjournment. Under the agreement, the House would hold two sessions weekly with the understanding that no legislative business would be transacted. The House may not adjourn for more than three legislative days without Senate consent.

#### DULLES SENT TO DISARMAMENT TALKS

President Eisenhower July 27 directed Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to London to discuss the progress of the current meetings of the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee. The White House announced that the disarmament problems were "of such importance" that they required Dulles' "personal review and judgment." (Weekly Report, p. 889)

### Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower July 31 told the 18th news conference of his second term his "personal position" on the civil rights bill had been made "very clear...on July 16...." (Weekly Report, p. 851, 870) I believe that the United States must make certain that every citizen who is entitled to vote under the Constitution is given...that right. I believe...in sustaining that right, we must sustain the power of the Federal judges.... So, I do not believe in any amendment to Section IV of the bill.... I support the bill as it now stands, earnestly, and I hope that it will be passed soon."

The President also said:

He "never heard" that some House Democrats were willing to support an amendment to the school aid bill that would have substituted the Administration's formula in providing funds for the formula reported by the House Education and Labor Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 906)

He "spoke up plenty of times for the (school aid) principles in which I believe.... I have compromised twice in the (school aid) proposals that I have placed before the Congress, and I was even ready to accept further proposals, but I am getting to the point where I can't be too enthusiastic about something that I think is likely to fasten a sort of albatross...around the neck of the Federal Government.... I will have another bill ready for the next session of Congress."

"The work of a President with Congress in my opinion is done in a quiet conventional way by the telephone and informal meetings. You don't influence Congress...by threats, by anything except trying to convince them of the soundness and the logic of your views.... I am trying to get through (Congress) a program that...I believe to be for the good of the United States, and I will talk to any Congressman...about these things if he has...honest differences of opinion with me.... I don't get up and make statements every 20 minutes. I don't think that is good business."

He was "particularly concerned" about having the development loan fund included in the mutual security bill.

He "would like to see Congress" study the existing conflict-of-interest laws to see if they might be changed; he had heard many Congressmen say the law was "really antiquated.... It reaches into such details of a man's life and business that if you want to get a younger, effective executive from out of business to do one of the jobs here (in Government), you are practically ruining his business career and future."

"If anybody is ever recommended to me (for a Government post) on the basis of any contribution he has made to any political party, that man will never be considered.... I don't take it very kindly as suggesting that I would be influenced by such things."

## WISCONSIN PRIMARY

Former Wisconsin Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R 1951-57) will oppose William Proxmire (D) in the Aug. 27 special election to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R). Kohler, 53, and Proxmire, 41, were the winners of the July 30 Wisconsin primary. Proxmire, a three-time loser in statewide voting for governor, was beaten twice by Kohler who never has lost an election. (Weekly Report, p. 872)

Nearly complete returns gave Kohler an 8,856-vote lead over his nearest opponent in the seven-man GOP primary, ex-Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R 1947-57), unsuccessful opponent of Sen. Alexander Wiley (R) in the 1956 Senatorial primary. Of the GOP candidates, Kohler came closest in his campaign statements to outright support of President Eisenhower. State Sen. Gerald P. Lorge, the only GOP candidate to bid strongly for votes as a close supporter of Sen. McCarthy's policies, ran sixth.

The Republican vote, with 3,352 of 3,361 precincts reporting:

Walter J. Kohler	109,127
Glenn R. Davis	100,271
Alvin O'Konski	66,747
Warren P. Knowles	23,999
Henry P. Hughes	7,536
Gerald P. Lorge	7,340
John C. Schafer	2,233
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>317,253</b>

The Democratic vote, with 3,352 of 3,361 precincts reporting:

William Proxmire	86,836
Clement J. Zablocki	56,329
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143,165</b>

The total vote with all but nine precincts reporting was 460,418, about 21 percent of the estimated 2.2 million eligible voters. Republican candidates, polling 317,253 votes, received 69 percent of all votes cast; Democrats polled about 31 percent of votes cast.

In Wisconsin's open primary system, any voter, regardless of party affiliation, may vote in either the Democratic or Republican primary.

Zablocki and O'Konski both are U.S. Representatives; Zablocki from the 4th District, O'Konski from the 10th District.

## MICHIGAN GOP POLITICS

John B. Martin Jr., newly selected Michigan Republican national committeeman and long-time Michigan GOP factional foe of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, July 30 said he thought Michigan Republicans needed Summerfield's "help, assistance and advice." Martin, a Grand Rapids attorney, following a conference with Summerfield in Washington, D.C., said "the party has to stop factional politics in order to reverse the (Democratic) trend" in Michigan.

## State Roundup

**CALIFORNIA** -- Attorney General Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, 52, said he would announce whether or not he will run for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination after a 60-day survey to see what support he could count on. (Weekly Report, p. 895)

**ILLINOIS** -- Gov. William G. Stratton (R) July 29 announced that a special election would be held Dec. 31 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rep. James B. Bowler (D). Bowler, Representative of the 7th District on Chicago's West Side, died July 18. A special nominating primary for the vacancy will be held Nov. 12. (Weekly Report, p. 870)

**INDIANA** -- Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) July 24 charged former state Intangibles Tax Division Administrator Frank J. Noll Jr. (R) of Indianapolis with embezzling "thousands of dollars" in receipts from the division. Noll, dismissed July 14, was appointed in 1954 by former Gov. George N. Craig (R 1953-57), state Republican rival of Handley.

**NEW YORK** -- The executive board of the state CIO July 27 endorsed New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D), 47, for reelection. Wagner also had CIO endorsement in 1953 when he first campaigned for the mayoralty... Rep. Alfred E. Santangelo (D), 45, of Manhattan, will be the Tammany Hall candidate in the Democratic primary election for leadership of the 16th Assembly District South.

## Political Briefs

## McCLELLAN PLANS

Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), 61, July 28 said he had "no ambitions to become a candidate for Vice President, President or anything else." McClellan's current term expires in 1961.

## YOUNG GOP POST

The Young Republican National Federation July 29 announced appointment of Joe DeCola of Columbus, Ohio, as executive secretary.

## DEMOCRATIC FUND DRIVE

Democrats July 29 began a Nationwide drive to help finance the party through small contributions from regular donors. The drive will raise funds to help pay daily operating costs of the Democratic National Committee, which still has a \$660,000 deficit left from the 1956 campaign.

## BAR COMMITTEE SEES THREAT

Former Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md. 1947-1953) July 25 told the American Bar Assn.'s House of Delegates meeting in London, England, that United States security might be threatened if courts leaned "too far backward in the maintenance of individual rights." (Weekly Report, p. 803) O'Connor, chairman of ABA's Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives, said an excess of zeal in protecting individual rights may "have rendered (the U.S.) incapable of carrying out...the right of self preservation." O'Connor said his committee felt serious consideration should be given legislation that would:

- Sanction the right of the Federal Government to discharge security risks even though they occupied non-sensitive positions.
- Safeguard the confidential nature of FBI files.
- Give the Department of Justice the right to question aliens awaiting deportation about subversive associations or contacts.
- Specify that the Smith Act was intended to prohibit advocacy and teaching of forcible overthrow (of the Government) as an abstract principle.
- Permit schools, universities, bar associations and other organizations to set standards of membership high enough to exclude those who refused to testify frankly and fully about past Communist activities.

## HOFFA SEEKS TEAMSTERS' PRESIDENCY

Teamsters Union Vice President James R. Hoffa July 26 said he would be a candidate for the presidency of the 1.7 million-member Union, the Nation's largest. At a meeting in Chicago of Hoffa supporters from the central, eastern and southern Teamsters Conferences, Hoffa said his administration of union affairs would be conducted on a broader "democratic" base. He said he would arrive at the Union's convention on Sept. 30 at Miami, Fla., "with more than 75 percent of the delegates behind me." John T. O'Brien, fourth vice president of the Union, July 30 withdrew his candidacy for president and left Hoffa with no announced opponent. (Weekly Report, p. 670)

Hoffa, acquitted July 19 of charges of conspiracy, bribery and attempting to obstruct operation of a Senate committee investigating improper activities in the labor and management fields, criticized the AFL-CIO for its condemnation of union officers invoking the Fifth Amendment and for a "trend toward concentrated power." Hoffa said he would "never want to leave (the AFL-CIO) voluntarily...because in unity there is strength and in strength we protect our members." (Weekly Report, p. 890)

## GUARD ASSAILS MANPOWER CUT

Major Gen. E. A. Walsh, president of the National Guard Assn., July 27 said Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson's "sabotage" would force the National Guard to cut its current strength from 434,000 men to between 358,000 and 368,000. He referred to Wilson's announcement he intended to cut over-all military manpower by 100,000, and that no extra funds were needed for the Guard or the reserves. (Weekly Report, p. 871)

## Mail Report

A CQ spot check of mail received by Members of Congress during the past week indicated:

Constituents favored cuts in Defense Department appropriations and passage of HR 7904 providing for nonquota immigrant visas.

Both Representatives and Senators still were receiving heavy mail for and against the civil rights bill.

## Lobbyist Registrations

Four registrations were filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between July 23-25, 1957. Registrants filing, all for business groups, indicated an interest in oil and tariff legislation. Where certain information is not listed for an employer or registrant (such as compensation or legislative interest) such information was not filed by the registrant.

• **EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT** -- ASSN. OF PETROLEUM RE-REFINERS, 1500 N. Quincy St., Arlington, Va. Filed 7/5/57.

Legislative Interest -- "Bills affecting re-refined oils whether for restrictive purposes or otherwise."  
Expenses -- \$1,000 through 85th Congress.

2. Registrant -- V.T. WORTHINGTON, 1500 N. Quincy St., Arlington, Va. Filed 7/5/57.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer and registrant above.

Compensation -- \$200 monthly.

Previous Registration -- Same organization in 1955. (1955 Almanac, p. 684)

• **EMPLOYER** -- Mica Industry Tariff Committee, c/o Mr. S.A. Montague, chairman, Spruce Pine Mica Co., Spruce Pine, N.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT M. BURR, public relations consultant, 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 7/25/57.

Legislative Interest -- In favor of HR 6894, a bill to "amend Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to unmanufactured mica and mica films and splittings."

Previous Registrations -- National Electrical Manufacturers Assn. in 1949, 1956 (1949 Almanac, p. 696); National Bureau for Economic Realism (1955 Almanac, p. 698).

• **EMPLOYER** -- Socony Mobile Oil Co., 150 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y.

Registrant -- WILLIAM JACKMAN, legislative consultant, 234 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 7/25/57.

Legislative Interest -- "In favor of HR 6790, to amend the Natural Gas Act."

Expenses -- \$2,500 duration of employment.

Previous Registration -- Investors League Inc. (1949 Almanac, p. 844)

## FARM COALITION TO DRAFT UNITED PROGRAM

A coalition of farm commodity organizations will meet for the second time in Washington Aug. 6-7 to plan for presenting a "united front" farm program to Congress in 1958. If the coalition succeeds, it could have a major influence on the outcome of the 1958 farm fight.

### Background, Participants

The first meeting of the National Conference of Commodity Organizations (NCCO) was called in May by E.M. Norton, executive secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation. Organizations that sent representatives to that meeting were:

American Soybean Assn.  
U.S. Poultry and Egg Assn.  
National Turkey Federation.  
American Rice Growers Cooperative Assn.  
United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Assn.  
Vegetable Growers Assn. of America.  
National Potato Council.  
National Swine Growers Council.  
National Federation of Grain Cooperatives.  
National Assn. of Wheat Growers.

The Aug. 6-7 meeting is expected to draw representatives of 20 or 25 commodity groups. Other groups that meeting sponsors say have indicated they will attend are:

National Beef Council.  
American Grain Sorghum Producers Assn.  
National Wool Growers Assn.  
American Tung Oil Assn.  
Plains Cooperative Oil Mill.  
Assn. of Virginia Peanut and Hog Growers.  
North Carolina Peanut Growers Assn.  
National Broiler Assn.

There is no commodity association specifically representing corn growers, but Rep. Ralph Harvey (R Ind.), whose district ranks 25th in the country in corn production, and Lloyd Van Patten, assistant secretary of agriculture in Iowa, a major corn-producing state, have accepted invitations to participate in the conference. Other Members of Congress listed as speakers are Sen. Milton R. Young (R N.D.), whose state is a major wheat producer, and Rep. W.R. (Bob) Poage (D Texas), whose district ranks 34th nationally in cotton production and 36th in peanut production.

Patrick B. Healy of the Milk Producers and George L. Reid Jr. of the Wheat Growers, spokesmen of groups that attended the first NCCO meeting, said they had three main reasons for forming the new group:

● 1. "We believe that farm policy discussion in Congress and the Administration has reached an impasse, and the three general farm organizations -- the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Farmers Union -- have become identified with

rigid positions that make compromise and progress very difficult to achieve."

● 2. "We believe that the interests of individual commodities have been hurt by the necessity of compromise within the general farm organizations that present 'omnibus farm bills' to Congress. We believe that each commodity group knows most about its own problems, and, therefore, is in the best position to design a program for its own needs. We admit that no one policy is going to serve all agriculture and that no one commodity can expect favored treatment in legislation. There is need for compromise, but Congress is the proper agency to make the compromises. To do its job it needs the facts from the best-informed sources, facts which are not compromised away before Congress gets them, as the general farm organizations must do."

● 3. "We fear the possibility that members of the Congressional farm bloc may forget their obligation to assist and work with each other. They need and want a forceful reminder that cooperation is a necessity." (See box, p. 927)

### No Formal Organization

Healy and Reid told CQ they had no desire to see the NCCO become a formal organization, rivaling in size and influence the established general farm organizations. They said there had been talk of such a development at the May meeting, but opinions among the commodity groups led them to think a loose confederation would be more acceptable than a formal organization with officers and a budget of its own. Policy-planning for the NCCO, they said, would be handled at sessions like that scheduled for Aug. 6-7 and details of carrying out programs could be arranged by cooperation of the legislative representatives of the various groups. The National Milk Producers Federation has offered clerical assistance to handle the routine staff work involved in the NCCO.

### Legislative Program

Main goal of the NCCO is drafting a farm bill for the 1958 session of Congress. The bill would include a separate section for each commodity represented in the NCCO, based on that commodity group's own recommendations.

NCCO leaders say the campaign for enactment of their omnibus bill would work like this: "Each commodity group has a bloc of Congressmen favorable to it. We will go to Congressmen we can count on and say, 'Look, this is the bill that has the program that's best for our product. It also has the program that the peanut people think is best for their product, the rice people think is best for their product, and so on. So, please listen to them, and, if you can, vote for the whole bill'... If anything is going to reconstitute the farm bloc, it's a reminder that back-scratching is a well-tried Congressional procedure."



## Problems Ahead

Participants in the first NCCO meeting and outside observers list these as the main problems facing the new group:

• 1. **CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS BETWEEN COMMODITIES.** A spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation, largest of the general farm organizations, told CQ he expected the NCCO "to find out some of the problems we've been living with for 30 years." He said: "You can agree on a back-scratching deal on a short-term basis and you might even get something out of it, but the probability of disagreements arising is very great. In some cases, they're seeking to reconcile the irreconcilable, like the feed man's desire for high feed prices and the dairy man's desire for low feed prices. Why, there are even disagreements within a single commodity group from one part of the country to another."

Healy and Reid contend that "many of the conflicts between commodities are the result of inadvertence." They say: "We learned at our first meeting that many of us did not realize the consequences our legislative programs had on other commodities. Many of these seeming conflicts concern areas that are marginal to both commodities, and they can certainly be ironed out in discussion. Where conflicts cannot be ironed out that way, they will be honestly identified, so that Congress itself can seek the solution it considers best."

• 2. **RELATIONS WITH GENERAL FARM ORGANIZATIONS.** Leaders of the NCCO say: "We are not at war with the general farm organizations who have an important job to do in representing agricultural opinion on a broad variety of topics not related to the direct needs of specific commodities." Similarly, spokesmen for the existing general farm organizations avoid condemnation of the new group. One of the general farm organizations, the National Grange, has emphasized a commodity-by-commodity approach to farm legislation for some time, and its leader, Herschel D. Newsom, officially "welcomed" the NCCO and is a scheduled speaker at its Aug. 6-7 meeting.

A spokesman for the National Farmers Union said it was "friendly" to the new group because it was "interested in encouraging and supporting anyone who's trying to raise farm income."

The Farm Bureau spokesman, after predicting trouble for the new group in reconciling various commodity interests, said he would not "prejudge their influence for good or evil. They're dissatisfied with the status quo in farm programs, and so are we. Perhaps there will be more areas of agreement between us than they imagine."

Despite these professions of friendship, many observers believe that conflict between the NCCO and the Farm Bureau is inevitable. The Farm Bureau has generally supported the Administration farm program, while an NCCO leader said: "None of the organizations affiliated with us are ardent defenders of Administration farm policy. If they weren't dissatisfied, they wouldn't be with us." Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has asked Congress next year to grant him additional discretionary authority in setting farm price supports and has said this flexibility would lead to relaxation of planting controls. At the same time, Benson has opposed commodity programs.

With this in mind, observers predict the 1958 farm battle in Congress will see a showdown between the

## When Commodity Interests Quarrel

One of the purposes of the new National Conference of Commodity Organizations is to encourage cooperation among Congressmen interested in specific crops. Such cooperation failed March 13, when the House defeated 188-217 the emergency corn program (HR 4901). (Weekly Report, p. 334)

Congressional Quarterly's analysis of that vote showed city Representatives -- from districts with fewer than 5 percent farmers -- voted against the bill, 41-112. Farm area Representatives -- from districts with more than 5 percent farmers -- voted for the bill, 147-105.

A further breakdown of the farm district vote, according to the 20 Congressional districts that grew the largest quantity of several important crops according to the 1954 census of agriculture, showed a split between commodity interest House Members. Representatives from:

- The 20 largest corn districts voted for the bill, 19-0 with one Member absent.
- The top wheat districts voted for the bill, 16-5.
- The top dairy districts voted for the bill, 12-7.
- The top wool districts voted for the bill, 13-8.
- The top rice districts voted for the bill, 10-9.
- The top districts in fruit and nut production voted against the bill, 9-11.
- The top cotton districts voted against the bill, 8-11.
- The top tobacco districts voted against the bill, 8-10.
- The top peanut districts voted against the bill, 6-14.

Anything close to unanimous support for the corn bill from Representatives of other leading commodities would have assured its passage.

Administration program of reduced supports and fewer controls on agriculture, endorsed by the Farm Bureau, and the commodity program backed by the NCCO and the Grange. The Farmers Union, which has backed rigid, 90 percent of parity price supports in the past, might continue that stand or endorse the commodity approach.

• 3. **RELATIONS WITH NON-FARM INTERESTS.** Important in the outcome of the 1958 farm fight is the loss of the "farm bloc's" safe majority in Congress. Congressional Quarterly's analysis of the 1954 census of agriculture shows only 263 of the 435 Representatives are from districts where at least 5 percent of the population is employed in agriculture. Even in many of those 263 districts, agriculture is a minor factor. (Weekly Report, p. 201)

Secretary Benson has frequently made the point that the only farm program Congress will pass is one that gives full consideration to the interests of consumers.

Leaders of NCCO contend the commodity approach will appeal to city Congressmen, because the programs are "workable, well-thought-out schemes that include many elements of self-help by the producers themselves."

Critics of NCCO, say the refusal to compromise the "inconsistent demands" of various commodity programs before they are presented to Congress will result in an "expensive hodge-podge" that no city Congressman will support.

## LOBBIES SPEND \$1.8 MILLION SO FAR IN 1957

Lobby groups reported spending \$1,785,496 to influence legislation during the first half of 1957, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey of official reports filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. The survey included 215 reports filed through July 29, 1957. Legal deadline for filing first half reports was July 20. (For list of all spenders, see next page.)

Total lobby spending for the first six months of 1956 totaled \$2.5 million. The year's total was \$3.8 million. (Weekly Report, p. 309)

Top spender as of June 30 was the Campaign for the 48 States, reporting \$100,412. The group, organized by Rep. Ralph W. Gwinn (R N.Y.), is dedicated to Federal economy. (Weekly Report, p. 309)

Next highest spender was the U.S. Savings and Loan League. The League said it spent \$66,329, only \$10,000 less than it reported for all of 1956. During the first half of 1957, the group has successfully opposed any expansion of Government direct home loan programs and has unsuccessfully urged an increase in GI interest rates to 5 percent.

The AFL-CIO, third highest spender, and top among the Employee and Labor groups classification, said it spent \$63,116 during the first half of 1957. The total reported spending for 14 unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, including the AFL-CIO itself, was \$251,255.

### Group Classifications

One hundred and twenty-two Business groups reported spending \$867,925. Top spenders in this classification, besides the U.S. Savings and Loan League mentioned above, were the Assn. of American Railroads, interested in repeal of the transportation excise tax and opposing compulsory safety-device inspection, \$62,688; Southern States Industrial Council, interested in developing the South, \$50,417; the American Hotel Assn., interested in hotel provisions in housing legislation, the wage-hour law and billboard advertising, \$34,243; The Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries, urging revision of Government contracting methods, \$33,958; and the American Retail Federation, opposing changes in the wage-hour law to include retail workers, \$27,511.

The Campaign for the 48 States was highest spender among 28 Citizens' groups, reporting total expenditures of \$100,412. Next highest spender in this classification was the National Housing Conference, a group of 4,000 individuals interested in promoting slum clearance and public housing. The Conference said it spent \$30,773.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, urging Federal economy and opposing revision of the Fair Labor Standards Act that would increase labor costs to farmers, led Farm group spenders with \$51,292 for lobbying purposes. Top spender among Professional groups was the National Education Assn., an organization of 659,000 teachers and school administrators, which said it spent \$31,303. NEA was particularly interested in legislation to provide Federal aid to school construction (HR 1), but

### 16 Topped \$25,000

Sixteen organizations reported spending more than \$25,000 during the first half of 1957. The reported spending of the 16 groups compared to their spending reported for the same period in 1956:

Organization	1957	1956
Campaign for the 48 States	\$100,411.71	*
U.S. Savings & Loan League	66,328.93	\$37,073.22
AFL-CIO	63,115.76	69,582.32
Assn. of American Railroads	62,687.98	94,527.69
American Farm Bureau Federation	51,292.00	61,432.00
Southern States Industrial Council	50,417.44	52,586.65
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	46,732.54	41,264.14
National Farmers Union	43,714.67	49,861.43
American Hotel Assn.	34,243.36	**
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries	33,957.90	22,805.52
National Education Assn.	31,303.35	27,726.87
National Housing Conference	30,773.08	35,806.95
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	30,578.91	29,622.30
American Legion	28,935.93†	42,187.18
American Retail Federation	27,511.37	30,973.60
American Medical Assn.	25,409.91	23,603.86

\* The group was not registered during the period.

\*\* No reports were filed during the period.

† First quarter 1957 spending only.

lost its fight when the House killed the bill July 25. (Weekly Report, p. 906)

The American Legion, largest spender among Veterans' groups, had not filed a second quarterly report by July 29, 1957, but reported \$28,936 for the first quarter of the year.

### Who Must File

Under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946, all groups whose principal purpose is to influence legislation are required to register and file quarterly accounts of receipts and expenditures. Since the 1954 Supreme Court decision in the case of U.S. vs. Harriss, et al (347 U.S. 612), some groups have changed their reporting techniques. (1954 Almanac, p. 674)

Some organizations listed all expenditures, including salaries, administrative expenses and overhead costs; others (such as the American Hotel Assn.) said only a small percentage of their total spending could be regarded as lobbying expenditures.

# LIST OF FIRST HALF LOBBY SPENDERS FOR 1957

Following is a list of groups and the amount of money they reported for lobbying activities during the first half of 1957, ending June 30. The organizations are divided alphabetically into six categories: Business, Employee and Labor, Citizens, Farm, Professional and Military and Veterans. An asterisk (\*) indicates the group reported first quarter 1957 spending only.

## Business Groups

Aircraft Industries Assn. of America Inc.	\$ 10,807.70
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages	None*
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	13,400.49
American Hotel Assn.	34,243.36
American Life Convention	1,427.44
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	5,846.10*
American Paper & Pulp Assn.	None
American Petroleum Institute	18,322.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	None
American Retail Federation	27,511.37
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	6,199.38
American Tariff League Inc.	14,285.00
American Textile Machinery Assn. Inc.	None
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	22,074.70
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	16,139.38
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
Arkansas Railroad Committee	4,361.44
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	1,300.00
Associated Third-Class Mail Users Assn. of American Railroads	8,945.73*
Assn. of American Shipowners	62,687.98
Assn. of Casualty & Surety Cos.	None
Assn. of Western Railways	4,222.49
Blue Cross Commission	6,954.36
Boston & Maine Railroad	7,578.19*
Burley & Dark Leaf Tobacco Export Assn.	74.00
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	259.27
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	21,425.58
Colorado Railroad Legislative Committee	24,120.25
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	1,927.09
Committee for Oil Pipe Lines	300.21*
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	450.00
Conference of Local Airlines	11,946.49
Cooperative Health Federation of America	None
Cordage Legislative Committee	217.00*
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries	1,100.00
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	33,957.40
Credit Union National Assn. Inc.	2,374.90
Eastern Meat Packers Assn.	1.25*
Ethanol Institute	76.40
Financial General Corp.	1,288.86
Florida Citrus Mutual	None
Florida Railroad Assn.	3,415.72
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	2,472.91*
Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.	3,000.00
Illinois Railroad Assn.	131.80
Independent Advisory Committee to the Trucking Industry Inc.	2,242.57
Independent Bankers Assn.	None*
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	10,184.45*

## Spending by Group Classification

The following are group classifications, number of groups reporting and amount reported spent as of June 30, 1957:

Classification	Number Reporting	Amount Reported
Business	122	\$ 867,925.13
Citizens	28	235,080.38
Employee and Labor	28	368,835.33
Farm	14	142,909.07
Military and Veterans	8	57,630.67
Professional	15	113,115.83
TOTAL	215	\$1,785,496.41

  

Institute of Scrap Iron & Steel Inc.	\$ 113.54
Inter-State Manufacturers Assn.	28.63
Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.	1,728.39
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	4,714.50*
Johns-Manville Corp.	3,551.45
Lake Carriers Assn.	None
Life Insurance Assn. of America	16,748.74
Manufacturing Chemists Assn. Inc.	4,750.00
Michigan Hospital Service	2,567.78
Movers Conference of America	257.70*
National Agricultural Limestone Institute	4,321.58
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	2,924.32
National Assn. & Council of Business Schools	2,792.55
National Assn. of Direct Selling Cos.	179.07
National Assn. of Electric Cos.	19,661.12
National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	2,500.00
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	None
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	277.93*
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	1,365.00
National Automobile Dealers Assn.	2,633.81
National Board of Fire Underwriters	7,179.00
National Business Publications Inc.	628.95*
National Canners Assn.	8,083.42
National Coal Assn.	14,528.98
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	17,845.75*
National Committee on Parcel Post Size & Weight Limitations	65.90
National Congress of Petroleum Retailers Inc.	1,926.16*
National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	4,244.18
National Cotton Compress & Cotton Warehouse Assn.	None
National Cotton Council of America	8,747.79
National Council on Business Mail Inc.	946.00
National Crushed Limestone Institute	1,144.35
National Economic Council Inc.	3,593.18
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	7,369.20
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	322.17
National Federation of Independent Business Inc.	14,298.64
National Food Brokers Assn.	3,137.30
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	3,422.47
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	2,939.08
National Parking Assn.	None
National Postal Committee for Books	15,498.75*
National Retail Dry Goods Assn.	9,672.85
National Retail Furniture Assn.	1,155.26
National Savings & Loan League	5,040.47
National Small Business Men's Assn.	11,374.55
National Tax Equality Assn.	13,144.20*
National Tax Relief Coalition	900.00*
National Tire Dealers & Retreaders	1,088.63

Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture & Labor on Import-Export Policy	\$ 19,030.27
New York & New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	8,594.35
New York Stock Exchange	6,000.00
Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers Assn.	None
Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, Government Relations Committee of Ohio Railroad Assn.	None
Pacific American Tankship Assn.	999.47
Patent Equity Assn. Inc.	3,250.00
Peoples Water Service Co.	5,240.15
Philco Corp.	45.87
Public Information Committee of the Cotton Industries	None
Regular Common Carrier Conference of American Trucking Assns. Inc.	21,637.63
Roberts Dairy Co.	16,122.40
Silver Users Assn.	1,940.00*
Six Agency Committee	17,428.63
Smaller Magazines Postal Committee	8,025.28
Southern Pine Industry Committee	3,388.21
Southern States Industrial Council	4,130.90*
Transportation Assn. of America	50,417.44
Union Producing Co.	824.09
U.S. Savings and Loan League	1,693.98
Washington, D.C. Board of Trade	66,328.93
Waterways Council Opposed to Regulation Extension	10,000.00
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	284.33
Wherry Housing Assn.	356.60*

## Citizens Groups

American Federation of the Physically Handicapped Inc.	\$ 2,309.55
American Humane Assn.	3,236.38
American Parents Committee Inc.	4,066.16
American Zionist Committee for Public Affairs	2,301.16
Area Employment Expansion Committee	1,174.40
Campaign for the 48 States	100,411.71
Christian Amendment Movement	9,277.42
Committee for Collective Security	686.68
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German & Japanese Property	200.00
Council of Conservationists	None*
Florida Inland Navigation District	2,739.31
Friends Committee on National Legislation	10,811.19
General Federation of Women's Clubs	None*
Japanese American Citizens League	750.00
National Congress of Parents & Teachers	250.00*
National Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics	406.16
National Housing Conference	30,773.08
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	825.15
National Reclamation Assn.	10,614.61*
National Rehabilitation Assn.	610.00*
National Rivers & Harbors Congress	23,038.43
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	4,305.52
Society for Animal Protection Legislation	829.72*
Spokesmen for Children Inc.	332.28

### Lobby Spending - 3

Texas Water Conservation Assn.	\$ 16,385.48
United Cerebral Palsy Assns., Inc.	1,375.25*
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	5,150.14
West Coast Inland Navigation District	2,220.60

### Employee and Labor Groups

Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO)	None
American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO)	\$ 22,416.91
AFL-CIO	63,115.76
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	21,673.91
America's Wage Earners' Protective Conference	3,254.71
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	14,330.87
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen	20,212.58
Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees (AFL-CIO)	12,118.44
Canal Zone Central Labor Union & Metal Trades Council	2,702.50*
Communications Workers of America (AFL-CIO)	5,505.35*
Government Employees' Council (AFL-CIO)	13,004.75
Illinois State Conference of Building & Construction Trades	2,287.84*
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	4,231.50
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	30,578.91
International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (AFL-CIO)	2,044.50
Journeyman Barbers, Hairdressers Union of America (AFL-CIO)	6,118.83

Labor-Management Maritime Committee	\$ 8,121.54
National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO)	13,717.87*
National Assn. of Post Office & General Services Maintenance Employees	1,192.52*
National Assn. of Postal Supervisors	10,859.67
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	46,732.54
National Postal Transport Assn. (AFL-CIO)	9,995.27*
National Rural Letter Carriers Assn.	5,879.91*
Order of Railway Conductors & Brakemen	7,903.85
Organization of Professional Employees of the United States Department of Agriculture	1,010.73*
Railroad Pension Conference	100.47
Railway Labor Executives' Assn.	24,000.00
Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government	15,723.60

### Farm Groups

American Farm Bureau Federation	\$ 51,292.00
American National Cattlemen's Assn.	7,407.84
Dairy Industry Committee	None
Florida Citrus Mutual	3,415.72
Forest Farmers Assn., Cooperative	469.98
Milk Industry Foundation	4,992.86
National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts	2,128.36
National Council of Farmer Cooperatives	5,500.00*
National Farmers Union, Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America	43,714.67
National Livestock Tax Committee	2,293.64

National Milk Producers Federation	\$ 7,780.84
National Wool Growers Assn.	7,225.44
Plains Cotton Growers Inc.	6,700.00
Vegetable Growers Assn. of America Inc.	87.72

### Military and Veterans

American Legion	\$ 28,935.93*
American Veterans Committee Inc.	1,250.00
American Veterans of World War II	3,125.00
Disabled American Veterans	9,250.02
Disabled Officers Assn.	6,250.00
Military Survivors Inc.	1,169.72
Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S.	7,650.00
Retired Officers Assn.	None

### Professional Groups

American Dental Assn.	None*
American Hospital Assn.	\$ 22,613.80
American Medical Assn.	25,409.91
American Nurses' Assn., Inc.	7,011.40
American Optometric Assn., Inc.	3,733.74
American Osteopathic Assn.	962.47
American Veterinary Medical Assn.	473.27*
American Vocational Assn., Inc.	None
Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc.	1,500.00
Medical Assn. of the State of Alabama	5,450.00
Medical Society of the District of Columbia	None
National Assn. of Alcohol & Tobacco Tax Field Officers	412.03*
National Assn. of Insurance Agents	11,448.11
National Education Assn. of the U.S.	31,303.35
National Society of Professional Engineers	2,797.75

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE 85th CONGRESS

The status of the 12 regular appropriation bills before Congress:

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 3,965,446,617	\$ 3,692,889,757	\$ 3,692,889,757	\$ 3,668,732,157	\$ 3,668,972,157	\$ 3,666,543,747
Commerce	871,513,000	653,685,060	653,685,060	613,584,290	613,584,290	597,790,225
Defense	36,128,000,000	33,541,225,000	33,562,725,000	34,534,229,000	34,534,229,000	33,759,850,000
District of Columbia						
Federal Payment	25,504,450	22,504,450	22,504,450	23,004,450	23,004,450	22,504,450
District Payment	(207,249,900)	(192,530,300)	(192,530,300)	(196,582,720)	(196,636,850)	(196,676,480)
Executive Offices	20,921,870	16,021,370	16,021,370	16,010,370	16,010,370	16,010,370
Independent Offices	5,923,195,000	5,406,201,700	5,385,201,700	5,378,224,800	5,378,594,800	5,373,877,700
Interior	515,189,700	454,395,700	454,395,700	456,252,600	457,152,600	456,189,600
Labor-HEW	2,981,277,581	2,862,502,881	2,846,831,581	2,885,290,781	2,885,290,781	2,871,182,781
Legislative	80,678,628	78,470,285	78,370,285	104,844,660	104,844,660	104,844,660
Public Works	876,453,000	814,813,023	814,813,023	884,151,323		
State-Justice-Judiciary	665,649,802	563,799,793	563,799,793	563,085,293	563,085,293	562,891,293
Treasury-Post Office	3,965,291,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000
TOTAL	\$56,019,120,648	\$51,991,436,019	\$51,976,164,719	\$53,012,336,724		

A 13th bill, the Mutual Security appropriation for which the Administration requested \$3,864,410,000, also must be passed but is not a "regular" bill; it requires an annual authorization. Other Federal agencies and programs that must have fiscal 1958 funds appropriated include: Small Business Administration, Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority and military construction. The President June 28 signed the Post Office Supplemental for fiscal 1958 (H J Res 379 -- PL 64) carrying \$133,000,000.



## CONGRESS TO SPEND \$124 MILLION FOR SPACE

The face of Capitol Hill will change over the next five years as Congress spends more than \$124 million for more office space. About \$24 million will be spent for new offices for Senators, about \$100 million for Representatives. The average expenditure will be about \$235,000 for each Member of Congress. This does not include funds for new furniture or remodeling the existing Senate Office Building.

### Senate Construction

PL 169, signed July 11, 1947, authorized \$20.6 million for a second Senate Office Building across from the existing one on Capitol Hill. Congress June 27, 1957, passed S 1430 raising to \$23.4 million the authorized cost of the building. (Weekly Report, p. 793)

The Senate Office Building Commission, headed by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), July 16, 1954, estimated these costs for the building, not including furniture (the 1957 increase is added):

Building construction	\$18,000,000
Architects' fees	990,000
Pedestrian, subway tunnels	719,000
Architects' fees for tunnels	39,500
Administration, contingency fund	450,000
1954 Estimated Total	\$20,198,500
1957 Addition	3,247,500
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$23,446,000</b>

In addition to the new building, the Senate will refurbish its existing office building. The bill authorizing this (S 1429) was passed June 27, 1957, after an attempt to limit the cost was rejected 148-216 by the House. S 1429 authorizes the spending of as much money as may be necessary. (Weekly Report, p. 793)

A third bill (S 1428), also passed June 27, provides as much money as may be necessary for the purchase of furniture for the New Senate Office Building. Again an attempt in the House to limit the amount of money that could be spent was rejected, this time by a 135-221 roll call. The authorization includes no provision for bidding on supplying the furniture, it is largely up to each Senator to decide what he wants. (Weekly Report, p. 793)

### Facilities Planned

The New Senate Office Building under construction will be seven stories high. Its marble face and classic-style architecture will blend with other buildings on Capitol Hill. Subways will connect it with the existing office building and with the Capitol.

The 40 or so Senators to get offices in the new building will have at least a five-room outside suite with three lavatories. Twenty-two suites will have a reception room. Each Senator's private office will be 21.5 feet square. In the building also will be offices for some committees

and Senate officials, a 500-seat auditorium, and school facilities for the Capitol pages, including classrooms, library, laboratory, recreation and locker rooms.

The existing Senate Office Building remodeling will give each Senator at least five rooms. Currently Senators have three- to four-room suites.

The new layout apparently has been designed to please most Senators. The Building Commission polled Senators on their room requirements and received these replies from 93 Senators: six wanted seven or more rooms, 13 wanted six rooms, 44 wanted five rooms, 29 wanted four rooms and one thought three rooms would be enough.

### Senate Pro and Con

Committee reports and floor debate demonstrate that Congress itself was not completely convinced that the quarters proposed are needed for the Senate:

• **NEW BUILDING -- PRO --** The Senate Office Building Commission reported (S Doc 143, 83rd Congress): "When it is considered that the national population has increased from 131 million in 1940...to 162 million in 1954, the resultant effect upon the workload of Congress is obvious.... During the period 1910-54, the First St. wing of the Senate Office Building is the only additional structure that has been erected for the Senate. During the same period many fields of activity have been assumed by the Congress which had not heretofore been matters of legislative consideration such as income tax, social security, public housing and atomic energy. Also the participation in international affairs has greatly broadened."

**CON --** Rep. J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) May 21, 1957: "The people ask us to cut down expenditures yet some in the Congress are asking us to spend about \$150 million for buildings and furniture for our own use. We cannot cut other departments unless we are willing to stop or reduce our own expenditures."

• **FURNITURE -- PRO --** S Rept 136 said: "It is urgent" that the Capitol Architect and the Senate Office Building Commission be given authority to procure furniture for the new building. The report said negotiated contracts, instead of bidding, was desirable so the furniture could be selected to "best meet the needs of the Senate."

**CON --** Fourteen Republican Representatives, in a minority report on S 1428, opposed an unlimited furniture authorization "because we have no idea how much is to be spent."

Howard W. Smith (D Va.) June 27: This "strikes me as a very, very bad way for the Congress to legislate because it is an open-end proposition; there is no estimate as to anything. The Architect of the Capitol...could give us no estimate of what this would cost."

• **REMODELING EXISTING SENATE OFFICE BUILDING -- PRO --** S Rept 137 said the legislation was necessary "in order to obtain maximum and efficient utilization

## Capitol Hill Construction - 2

of space in the present Senate Office Building and in order to provide five-room suites for Senators in that building ...and to effect mechanical, electrical, plumbing and other changes."

**CON** -- The same House Public Works Committee minority who opposed the furniture authorization opposed the remodeling bill (S 1429) because "we feel that we should stop granting authorizations for an unlimited expenditure of money and that this Congress, before being called upon to vote for expenditures, should have full knowledge of what the ultimate commitment will be."

### House Building

A third House Office Building has been started on Capitol Hill. Plans approved by the House Office Building Commission May 17, 1956, call for a structure four stories above ground and from three to five stories below. Eight major standing committees, 15 subcommittees and 170 three-room office suites would be in the new building. There would be parking for 1,600 cars in the basement.

The House Office Building Commission plans to remodel the two existing office buildings (called the Old and New House Office Buildings) to provide more space. To house the Representatives while the remodeling of existing buildings is underway, Congress has authorized the Capitol Architect to start condemnation proceedings to obtain the Congressional Hotel. The hotel, only a short walk from the existing office buildings, is estimated to be worth \$1.5 million, exclusive of furnishings.

Here is the estimated cost of the House Office Building project submitted by Capitol Architect J. George Stewart:

Land and building acquisition	\$ 8,000,000
Construction of new building	64,000,000
Remodeling Old House Office Building	9,000,000
Remodeling New House Office Building	9,500,000
Architectural, engineering fees	5,230,000
New sewer	1,327,000
Administration, tunnels, subway	2,943,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$100,000,000</b>

Money actually appropriated totals \$22.5 million. The entire project was authorized by the Additional House Office Building Act (PL 24, 84th Congress) approved April 22, 1955. As of April 25, 1957, \$8.9 million had been spent.

Members of the House Office Building Commission supervising the building project: Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Reps. Carl Vinson (D Ga.) and James C. Auchincloss (R N.J.).

Estimated completion date for the new structure is early 1961. The remodeling of the two existing House Office Buildings is estimated to take between three and four years.

### House Pro and Con

**PRO** -- Speaker Rayburn May 21: "Some Members say they have enough room. If you sat in my seat practically every day, you would find some member of a committee, some chairman of a subcommittee or some

individual Member...coming in and saying, 'I have got to have more room or I cannot transact my business.' Why, last year we rented a great deal of space downtown to put subcommittees in where they could hardly be found.... The Congress is pretty modest in taking care of itself in comparison with other departments of the Government. ...We need this additional room in order for the Congress...to perform its functions to serve itself and to serve the American people."

Rep. Clarence Cannon (D Mo.) May 21: "This House legislates not only for the Nation but for the world. We have a job to do. We must have elbow room. We must have a workshop equipped for this Congress and all the Congresses to come."

Several Members said the longer the House waited to start construction the more the building would cost.

**CON** -- Rep. Edward P. Boland (D Mass.) May 22: "Alterations (in the two existing House Office Buildings) are to be made so as to provide three-room suites for all Members. The vast majority of Members need a three-room suite as much as they need another hole in their heads."

Rep. Roy W. Wier (D Minn.) May 21: "I just cannot justify an expenditure for a hotel.... The gentleman justifies that by saying we are all going to get three rooms. I have been here eight years and I have had plenty of room in my two offices. May I suggest that if you are going to give all of us three rooms, would the committee provide me with a sleeping room in that third room where your receptionist is supposed to sit in her lonesomeness?"

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) May 21: "...This is the day we feel sorry for Congressmen. We are just like the representatives of pressure groups that come in. We want economy, except when it affects us."

### Other Expansion Plans

Congress has embarked on two other expansion plans. One is to remodel the east front of the Capitol Building and the other is to acquire more land in the Capitol Hill area.

The extension and remodeling of the Capitol Building is estimated to cost \$40 million. Through July 11, 1957, a total of \$17 million has been appropriated and \$213,890 of it spent. There is no estimated completion date.

The remodeling of the Capitol is supervised by the Commission on the Extension of the Capitol comprised of House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas), Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.) and Capitol Architect Stewart.

Another plan is to acquire land in the vicinity of the Capitol for future expansion. Bills (S 495 -- S Rept 196; S 728 -- S Rept 197) to provide for the acquisition of more land and the razing of existing structures were reported to the Senate floor March 28 but no further action has been taken. The Senate Public Works Committee estimated that the additional land would cost \$5 million.

Both S Repts 196 and 197 said acquisition of land was "imperative." It is apparent that in addition to the needs of Congress, it will not be too long before an additional building will be needed for the Library of Congress and the administration of the U.S. courts now housed in the Supreme Court Building."

## Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

## PUBLIC LAWS

## Public Law 111

HR 632 -- Amend Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, to provide reinsurance on any crop or plantation insurance provided in Puerto Rico by duly authorized agency of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. FERNOS-ISERN (Pop. Dem. P.R.) -- 1/3/57 -- House Agriculture reported May 28, 1957. House passed June 3, 1957. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 3, 1957. Senate passed July 8, 1957. President signed July 23, 1957.

## Public Law 112

S 977 -- Suspend and modify application of excess land provisions of the Federal reclamation laws to lands in East Bench unit of Missouri River Basin project. MURRAY (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 1/30/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 2, 1957. Senate passed July 3, 1957. House passed July 15, 1957. President signed July 24, 1957.

## Public Law 113

S 1361 -- Revive and reenact Act entitled "An Act authorizing Department of Highways of state of Minnesota to construct, maintain and operate a bridge across Pigeon River." HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 2/25/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations reported June 25, 1957. Senate passed June 26, 1957. House Public Works reported July 5, 1957. House passed July 15, 1957. President signed July 24, 1957.

## Public Law 114

S 2212 -- Amend North Pacific Fisheries Act of 1954 to extend Federal authority to regulate U. S. fisheries operations on high seas. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/5/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 14, 1957. Senate passed June 26, 1957. House passed July 15, 1957. President signed July 24, 1957.

## Public Law 115

S 2250 -- Amend Act of Aug. 5, 1955, authorizing construction of two surveying ships for Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/10/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported June 26, 1957. Senate passed July 3, 1957. House passed July 15, 1957. President signed July 24, 1957.

## Public Law 116

S 2420 -- Extend authority for enlistment of aliens in Regular Army. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Armed Services reported June 27, 1957. Senate passed July 1, 1957. House Armed Services reported July 5, 1957. House passed July 15, 1957. President signed July 24, 1957.

## BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE               | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE    |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS            | Civil Service                |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE       | Commemorative                |
| Housing & Schools            | Congress                     |
| Safety & Health              | Constitution, Civil Rights   |
| Social Security              | Crimes, Courts, Prisons      |
| Welfare                      | District of Columbia         |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY            | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy        | Land and Land Transfers      |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office                  |
| International Relations      | Presidential Policy          |
| 5. LABOR                     | General                      |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS       | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY   |
| Defense Policy               | Business & Banking           |
| Veterans                     | Commerce & Communications    |
|                              | Natural Resources            |
|                              | Public Works & Reclamation   |
|                              | Taxes & Tariffs              |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored

by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

## TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through July 28, 1957.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,639	8,917
Joint Resolutions	129	423
Concurrent Resolutions	41	218
Simple Resolutions	171	374
TOTAL	2,980	9,932

This week's listing includes:

Bills	HR 8845 to HR 8917 S 2596 to S 2639
Resolutions	S J Res 127 to S J Res 129 S Con Res none S Res 169 to S Res 171 H J Res 416 to H J Res 423 H Con Res 216 to H Con Res 218 H Res 360 to H Res 374

## 1. Agriculture

S 2596 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a comprehensive program of forest-fire research and to establish laboratories for research re forest fires. MANSFIELD (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.) -- 7/22/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

HR 8845 -- Amend section 8e of Agricultural Adjustment Act (of 1933), as amended, reenacted and amended by Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, to provide for extension of restrictions on imported commodities imposed by such section to all imported citrus fruits, and sliced figs, dried figs, fig paste, and shelled walnuts. McFALL (D Calif.) -- 7/22/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8852 -- Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a comprehensive program of forest-fire research. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 7/22/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8863 -- Provide for incentive payments for marketing of lightweight hogs. MARSHALL (D Minn.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Agriculture.

## 2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

## 3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS  
NO INTRODUCTIONS

SAFETY AND HEALTH

HR 8862 -- Amend Public Health Service Act to provide an emergency 5-year program of grants and scholarships for postgraduate education in field of public health. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

S 2604 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. POTTER (R Mich.) -- 7/22/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2605 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that benefits payable thereunder not be considered as income in determining eligibility of veterans for non-service-connected disability pensions. HILL (D Ala.) -- 7/22/57 -- Senate Finance.

S 2609 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that benefits payable under such act or Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 not be considered as income in determining eligibility of veterans for non-service-connected disability pensions. HILL (D Ala.) -- 7/22/57 -- Senate Finance.

## Bills - 2

- HR 8847 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 to provide that benefits payable under such act or Railroad Retirement Act of 1935 not be considered as income in determining eligibility of veterans for non-service-connected disability pensions. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 7/22/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8848 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that benefits payable hereunder shall not be considered as income in determining eligibility of veterans for non-service-connected disability pensions. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 7/22/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8883 -- Amend Social Security Act and Internal Revenue Code to provide benefits for dependents of disabled workers, authorize payment for rehabilitation services of disabled workers from disability trust fund, increase benefits to workers who delay retirement, extend coverage to physicians. KEAN (R N.J.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.

### WELFARE

- HR 8888 -- Extend unemployment compensation program. KEAN (R N.J.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.

## 4. Foreign Policy

### ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION NO INTRODUCTIONS

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- S 2602 -- Require that three U.S. Commissioners on International Joint Commission of U.S. and Canada be appointed by President by and with advice and consent of Senate. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Church (D Idaho) -- 7/22/57 -- Senate Foreign Relations.

- H Res 357 -- Recommend creation of a permanent U.N. emergency force. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 7/25/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.
- H Res 368 -- Similar to H Res 367. HALE (R Maine.) -- 7/25/57.
- H Res 369 -- Similar to H Res 367. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 7/25/57.
- H Res 370 -- Similar to H Res 367. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 7/25/57.
- H Res 371 -- Similar to H Res 367. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 7/25/57.
- H Res 372 -- Similar to H Res 367. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 7/25/57.

## 5. Labor

### NO INTRODUCTIONS

## 6. Military and Veterans

### DEFENSE POLICY

- HR 8850 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to authorize additional deferments in certain cases. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 7/22/57 -- House Armed Services.
- HR 8903 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 7/25/57 -- House Armed Services.

### VETERANS

- HR 8849 -- Provide scholarships for veterans for study in field of science and engineering. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 7/22/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

## 7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

### CIVIL SERVICE

- S 2608 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that benefits payable thereunder not be considered as income in determining eligibility of veterans for non-service-connected disability pensions. HILL (D Ala.) -- 7/22/57 -- Senate Finance.

- H Res 373 -- Provide for consideration of HR 2462, a bill to adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of Federal Government. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 7/25/57 -- House Rules.
- HR 8846 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act to provide that benefits payable thereunder not be considered as income in determining eligibility of veterans for non-service-connected disability pensions. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 7/22/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8851 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act re annuities of Panama Canal ship pilots. ALLEN (R Calif.) -- 7/22/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8889 -- Provide facilities for mediation of disputes between Federal employee organizations and agencies of the U.S. Government, to equalize legal responsibilities of employee organizations and agencies of U.S. Government. LANE (D Mass.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

### COMMEMORATIVE

- S J Res 127 -- Create a commission to assist in celebration of 350th anniversary of exploration of Hudson River. IVES (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 7/24/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

- S J Res 128 -- Request President to designate Sept. 7 of each year as National Constellation Day. BUTLER (R Md.), Beall (R Md.) -- 7/24/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 2624 -- Designate Gross River lock in International Rapids section of St. Lawrence seaway as Wiley-Dondero lock. POTTER (R Mich.) -- 7/24/57 -- Senate Public Works.
- S 2634 -- Provide for establishment of Blennerhassett Island National Monument on Blennerhassett Island in Ohio River near Parkersburg, W. Va. REVERCOMB (R W. Va.) -- 7/25/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

- H J Res 416 -- Authorize President to proclaim first Sunday of August each year as National Family Day. MEADER (R Mich.) -- 7/22/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 418 -- Create a commission to assist in celebration of 350th anniversary of exploration of Hudson River. DOOLEY (R N.Y.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 419 -- Similar to H J Res 418. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 7/24/57.
- H J Res 420 -- Similar to H J Res 418. ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) -- 7/24/57.
- H J Res 421 -- Designate year 1958 as James Monroe Bicentennial Year; create a commission to supervise and direct observance of such year with particular emphasis on period between April 28, 1958 and Dec. 2, 1958. SMITH (D Va.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
- H J Res 422 -- Similar to H J Res 418. TAYLOR (R N.Y.) -- 7/24/57.
- H J Res 423 -- Similar to H J Res 418. WHARTON (R N.Y.) -- 7/24/57.
- H Con Res 216 -- Express gratitude of Congress and American people to Dr. Tom D. Spies. RAYBURN (D Texas) -- 7/22/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- H Con Res 218 -- Similar to H Con Res 216. HUDDLESTON (D Ala.) -- 7/23/57.
- HR 8861 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate 150th anniversary of founding of School of Medicine of University of Maryland. FALLON (D Md.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8869 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of John M. Phillips. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 8870 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of late Philip Murray. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

### CONGRESS

- S 2631 -- Amend section 507 and subsection 602 (a) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) (by request) -- 7/24/57 -- Senate Government Operations.

- H Con Res 217 -- Authorize printing as a House document of brochure entitled "American Congressional Procedure". CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 7/22/57 -- House Administration.
- H Res 364 -- Authorize study and investigation of certain censorship practices of radio and television networks. WATTS (D Ky.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Rules.
- H Res 365 -- Similar to H Res 364. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 7/24/57.
- H Res 366 -- Similar to H Res 364. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 7/24/57.
- H Res 374 -- Similar to H Res 364. CHELF (D Ky.) -- 7/25/57.

### CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS NO INTRODUCTIONS

### CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 2618 -- Remove present \$1,000 limitation which prevents settlement of certain claims arising out of crash of an aircraft belonging to U.S. at Worcester, Mass. July 18, 1957. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Bridges (R N.H.) -- 7/23/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
- S 2646 -- Limit appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court in certain cases. JENNER (R Ind.) -- 7/26/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

- HR 8857 -- Amend section 2385 of title 18 of U.S.C. to define term "organize" as used in that section. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8868 -- Remove present \$1,000 limitation which prevents settlement of certain claims arising out of crash of an aircraft belonging to U.S. at Worcester, Mass. on July 18, 1957. DONOHUE (D Mass.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8873 -- Encourage creation of original ornamental designs of useful articles by protecting authors of such designs for a limited time against unauthorized copying. WILLIS (D La.) (by request) -- 7/23/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8886 -- Provide penalties for membership in Communist Party and permit compelling of testimony re such membership and granting of immunity from prosecution in connection therewith. SMITH (R Calif.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Un-American Activities.
- HR 8901 -- Provide for relocation of National Training School for Boys. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 7/25/57 -- House Government Operations.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- HR 8884 -- Amend act entitled "An act to create a Recreation Board for D.C.; define its duties, and for other purposes," approved April 29, 1942. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 7/24/57 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 8885 -- Provide direct aid to states and territories and the District of Columbia for school construction. SCUDDER (R Calif.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8898 -- Increase salaries of teachers, school officers and other employees of Board of Education of D.C. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 7/25/57 -- House District of Columbia.
- HR 8899 -- Increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from District of Columbia teachers retirement and annuity fund. BROYHILL (R Va.) -- 7/25/57 -- House District of Columbia.



## INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 2622 -- Assist several States in providing scholarships to enable high-school graduates of Indian blood to pursue their education at colleges and universities. MONROE (D Okla.) -- 7/24/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HR 8882 -- Amend Joint Resolution 32 of Session Laws of Hawaii 1957, re Hawaii Aeronautics Commission, authorizing issuance of \$14 million in aviation revenue bonds and approving said Joint Resolution 32 as so amended. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 7/24/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8900 -- Authorize land exchanges at Honolulu, Oahu, T.H. for development of Honolulu airport complex, consisting of Honolulu International Airport, Hickam Air Force Base, and Keehi Lagoon, an outlying facility of the naval air station at Barbers Point. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 7/25/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

## LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

S 2501 -- Compensate state of Oregon for firefighting costs. NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Morse (D Ore.) (by request) -- 7/22/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

S 2619 -- Authorize transfer of certain property of Veterans' Administration (in Johnson City, Tenn.) to Johnson City National Farm Loan Association and East Tennessee Production Credit Association, local units of Farm Credit Administration. KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) -- 7/23/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2644 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey a 7,4569-acre tract of land out of Fort Crockett Military Reservation, situated within city of Galveston, county of Galveston, Texas to state of Texas. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 7/26/57 -- Senate Armed Services.

HR 8353 -- Direct Secretary of Army or his designee to convey a 7,4569 acre tract of land out of Fort Crockett Military Reservation, situated within city of Galveston, county of Galveston, Texas, to state of Texas. THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 7/22/57 -- House Armed Services.

HR 8871 -- Further amend act of Aug. 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended by act of Oct. 25, 1951 (65 Stat. 657), to provide for exchange of lands of U.S. as a site for new Sibley Memorial Hospital; provide for transfer of property of Hahnemann Hospital of D.C., formerly the National Homeopathic Association, a corporation organized under laws of D.C., to Lucy Webb Hayes National Training School for Deaconesses and Missionaries, including Sibley Memorial Hospital, a corporation organized under the laws of D.C. McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 7/23/57 -- House District of Columbia.

HR 8893 -- Amend act granting consent of Congress to negotiation of certain compacts by states of Nebraska, Wyoming, and South Dakota in order to extend time for such negotiation. THOMSON (R Wyo.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

## POST OFFICE

S 2615 -- Further amend section 14 of act of March 3, 1879, as amended, to permit publications printed in imitation of typewriting to be accepted as second-class matter. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 7/23/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

## PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

S 2623 -- Provide for an official residence for Vice President of U.S., to increase certain allowances of and provide more adequate office space for such official. IVES (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 7/24/57 -- Senate Public Works.

## GENERAL

S 2630 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy and Air Force equipment and to provide certain services to Girl Scouts of the United States of America, and permit use of certain lands of the Air Force Academy for use at Girl Scout Senior Roundup Encampment. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 7/24/57 -- Senate Armed Services.

HR 8864 -- Authorize restoration of times taken from patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in Armed Forces or by governmental controls. NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Judiciary.

## 8. Taxes and Economic Policy

## BUSINESS AND BANKING

HR 8805 -- Amend section 64 (a) (2) of the Bankruptcy Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 7/19/57 -- House Judiciary.

HR 8897 -- Re foreign personal holding companies. BOGGS (D La.) -- 7/25/57 -- House Ways and Means.

## COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S J Res 129 -- Authorize sale of merchant type vessels to Government of Republic of Korea. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/25/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S 2642 -- Authorize sale of merchant-type vessels to Government of Cuba. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 7/26/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8806 -- Provide for payment under war risk policies issued by War Shipping Administration in certain cases involving accidental death at sea during World War II. HIESTAND (R Calif.) -- 7/19/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

## NATURAL RESOURCES

S 2617 -- Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934, as amended. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 7/23/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 8804 -- Provide a program for development of minerals resources of U.S., its Territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals. BARING (D Nev.) -- 7/19/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

HR 8904 -- Amend Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955, as amended. DEMPSEY (D N.M.) -- 7/25/57 -- Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

## PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

S 2603 -- Amend act entitled "An act making appropriations for construction, repair and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," approved June 3, 1896. IVES (R N.Y.), Javits (R N.Y.) -- 7/22/57 -- Senate Public Works.

S 2633 -- Modify general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Missouri River Basin in order to authorize certain fish and wildlife facilities. MUNDT (R S.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 7/25/57 -- Senate Public Works.

## TAXES AND TARIFFS

S 2641 -- Clarify Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re allowance of percentage depletion in case of sand and gravel extracted from navigable waters. MARTIN (R Pa.) -- 7/26/57 -- Senate Finance.

HR 8810 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re income tax treatment of dividends paid by regulated investment companies which hold bulk of their assets in state and local securities. COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 7/19/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8811 -- Similar to HR 8810. REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/19/57.

HR 8812 -- Similar to HR 8810. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 7/19/57.

HR 8813 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to assist small and independent businesses. HILL (R Colo.) -- 7/19/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8814 -- Similar to HR 8813. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 7/19/57.

HR 8815 -- Similar to HR 8813. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 7/19/57.

HR 8816 -- Similar to HR 8813. McCULLOCH (R Ohio) -- 7/19/57.

HR 8817 -- Similar to HR 8813. RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) -- 7/19/57.

HR 8818 -- Similar to HR 8813. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 7/19/57.

HR 8819 -- Similar to HR 8813. SHEEHAN (R Ill.) -- 7/19/57.

HR 8828 -- Similar to HR 8813. CHAMBERLAIN (R Mich.) -- 7/19/57.

HR 8860 -- Exempt ultra high frequency television receiving sets from Federal excise tax. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8865 -- Re administration of certain collected taxes. COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8866 -- Re administration of certain collected taxes. REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8872 -- Increase from \$600 to \$700 the income tax exemptions allowed for a taxpayer, his spouse, and his dependents, and the additional exemptions allowed for old age and blindness. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 7/23/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8881 -- Amend section 812 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939. REED (R N.Y.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8887 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide a credit against estate tax for Federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers in case of decedents dying after Dec. 31, 1947. FORAND (D R.I.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8891 -- Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to make eligible for retirement income credit housewives, disabled individuals, and other individuals who are age 65 or over but ineligible for such credit by reason of 10-year-work test. DELLY (R N.J.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8892 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend time within which a minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social-security purposes. HARRISON (D Va.) -- 7/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8902 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a deduction from gross income for certain amounts paid by a teacher for his further education. HOLT (R Calif.) -- 7/25/57 -- House Ways and Means.

### NIAGARA PROJECT

The House Aug. 1 passed by a 313-75 roll-call vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8643) authorizing construction by the New York State Power Authority of a \$532 million power project at Niagara Falls, N.Y. (For voting, see chart p. 940)

**BACKGROUND** -- The bill was reported (H Rept 862) July 23 by the House Public Works Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 874) An identical bill (S 2046) is awaiting Senate action after the current civil rights debate. The legislation was requested by President Eisenhower.

**PROVISIONS** -- As passed by the House, HR 8643: Authorized and directed the Federal Power Commission to issue a license to the N.Y. State Power Authority for the financing, construction and operation of a hydro-electric power project at Niagara Falls.

Directed the FPC to include, as licensing conditions, requirements that the Authority give preference rights to half of the power to public bodies and non-profit cooperatives, and that 20 percent of preference power be made available "within reasonable economic transmission distance" to neighboring states.

#### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.) -- Make preference power available to neighboring states only to the extent it is needed and will result in economies for the consumer; July 31. Standing vote, 27-67.

**DEBATE** -- John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) -- "This is a compromise bill" reconciling the views of those who wanted Federal, state or private construction of the power project.

J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) -- The 1956 collapse of the existing plant owned by the Niagara-Mohawk Power Corp. "made a compromise between private and public power imperative, as an emergency really exists." Though the bill encourages state public power "it in no way will be a cost to the general taxpayer of other states."

Flood -- "It is an act of injustice to (coal-producing) areas to bring hydropower into these regions."

Joseph L. Carrigg (R Pa.) -- Flood's amendment "is our only defense against whatever hidden devices the supporters of unrestricted importation (of Niagara power) may have in store for us."

McGregor -- "There is no provision in this bill that would force power upon Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana or any unwilling customer."

William E. Miller (R N.Y.) -- Because Congress has delayed seven years in authorizing the project, Canada "has been using the American share of (Niagara) water for industrial and domestic consumption in Canada."

### DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

The Senate Aug. 1 approved by voice vote the conference version of a bill (HR 7665 -- H Rept 841) providing \$33,759,850,000 in fiscal 1958 funds for the Defense Department. Earlier, the Senate agreed by an 89-0 roll-call vote to a motion by Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) to interrupt civil rights debate to take up the bill, as requested by President Eisenhower in an Aug. 1 statement. (For voting see chart p. 939)

**BACKGROUND** -- The House approved the conference bill July 24 by voice vote. (Weekly Report, p. 905)

**PROVISIONS** -- The breakdown of funds in HR 7665, as sent to the President:

Office of the Secretary of Defense	\$ 16,350,000
Interservice activities	682,375,000

#### ARMY

Military personnel	\$ 3,113,000,000
Operation and maintenance	3,215,000,000
Reserve personnel	197,000,000
Army National Guard	333,800,000
Research and development	400,000,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice	250,000
Alaska Communication System	5,500,000
Subtotal, Army	\$ 7,264,550,000

#### NAVY

Military personnel, Navy	\$ 2,295,000,000
Reserve personnel, Navy	86,000,000
Navy personnel, general expenses	87,000,000
Military personnel, Marine Corps	630,000,000
Reserve personnel, Marine Corps	23,200,000
Marine Corps, troops and facilities	178,000,000
Aircraft, related procurement	1,837,000,000
Aircraft and facilities	853,500,000
Shipbuilding and conversion	1,584,000,000
Ships and facilities	820,000,000
Procurement of ordnance and ammunition	176,000,000
Ordnance and facilities	164,000,000
Medical care	85,200,000
Civil engineering	134,630,000
Research and development	505,000,000
Service-wide supply and finance	300,000,000
Service-wide operations	107,000,000
Naval petroleum reserves	825,000
Subtotal, Navy	\$ 9,866,355,000

#### AIR FORCE

Aircraft and related procurement	\$ 5,886,000,000
Procurement other than aircraft	1,171,500,000
Research and development	661,000,000
Operation and maintenance	4,092,120,000
Military personnel	3,801,600,000
Reserve personnel	55,000,000
Air National Guard	263,000,000
Subtotal, Air Force	\$15,930,220,000

TOTAL	\$33,759,850,000
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## AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION

The Senate Aug. 1 by voice vote adopted the conference report on a bill (HR 7441) to provide \$3,666,543,757 in fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Agriculture Department. The action cleared the bill for the White House. (Weekly Report, p. 845)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, HR 7441 carried the following breakdown of funds:

Agricultural Research Service	\$ 131,306,598
Extension Service	60,235,540
Farmer Cooperative Service	578,000
Agricultural Marketing Service	129,551,600
Foreign Agricultural Service	4,002,300
Commodity Exchange Authority	832,000
Commodity Stabilization Service	108,377,500
Federal crop insurance	6,376,700
Rural Electrification Administration	9,030,950
Farmers' Home Administration	29,089,500
Office of General Counsel	2,943,000
Office of Secretary	2,660,660
Office of Information	1,367,500
Library	772,000
Soil Conservation Service	111,615,000
Great Plains program	10,000,000
Agricultural conservation program	212,000,000
Conservation reserve program	162,940,000
Acreage reserve program	600,000,000
Commodity Credit Corp., restoration of capital impairment	1,239,788,671
Special activities of Department of Agriculture	843,076,238
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$3,666,543,757</b>

In addition to appropriating funds, HR 7441:

Authorized \$179 million for rural electrification loans, \$60 million for loans under the rural telephone program and \$209.5 million for loans under the programs of the Farmers' Home Administration.

Set a limit of \$5,575,000 on the amount of corporate funds the Farm Credit Administration could use for administrative purposes.

Provided an administrative expense limitation of \$35,398,000 for the Commodity Credit Corp.

Authorized \$325 million annually for future conservation reserve programs and up to \$500 million for the 1958 acreage reserve program; limited individual acreage reserve payments to \$3,000.

## TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

The House July 30 passed a joint resolution (H J Res 426) to amend the joint resolution (H J Res 391 -- PL 78) making temporary appropriations for certain Government agencies for fiscal 1958. The amendment would continue until Aug. 31 the temporary appropriations for the agencies whose regular funds have yet to be cleared by Congress. (Weekly Report, p. 794)

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) July 30 sought unanimous consent to bring H J Res 426 to a vote in the Senate but was thwarted when Wayne Morse (D Ore.) objected to halting the civil rights debate to consider the resolution. Morse July 31 blocked another attempt to vote on the resolution. He also prevented action on a bill (S 2504) that would have kept the Small Business Administration from expiring July 31.

The failure of the Senate to act before July 31 left several agencies without funds -- the Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Small Business Administration and the Mutual Security Program. Conference reports on funds for the Departments of Defense and Agriculture were given final Senate approval Aug. 1. (Weekly Report, p. 936, 937) They did not displace the civil rights bill as the business before the Senate.

## AIRWAYS MODERNIZATION BOARD

The House July 31 passed by a 375-17 roll-call vote and returned to the Senate a bill (S 1856) setting up an Airways Modernization Board to develop navigation and traffic control to serve both military and civilian needs. (For voting, see chart, p. 940) The proposed board, consisting of a chairman nominated by the President and the Secretaries of Defense and Commerce, would coordinate its proposals with the Federal Communications Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The House deleted from the Senate bill, on a point of order, language permitting transfer of appropriations.

BACKGROUND -- The Airways Modernization Board was proposed by President Eisenhower April 11 in a message to Congress. The Senate June 27 passed S 1856. (Weekly Report, p. 787) The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee July 19 reported S 1856 (H Rept 836) without amendment.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Frank T. Bow (R Ohio) -- Delete language providing that appropriations be made without fiscal year limitations; July 30. Standing vote, 29-33. July 31 -- teller, 98-98.

## SAN ANGELO PROJECT

The House July 31 passed by voice vote and returned to the Senate, with amendments, a bill (S 42) authorizing a \$32,220,000 reclamation project at San Angelo, Texas. Earlier, the House passed its own bill (HR 2147) by a 201-190 roll-call vote after rejecting a recommittal motion on a 189-202 roll call. (For voting, see chart, p. 940) The bill was saved from recommittal when 11 Democrats and one Republican changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

BACKGROUND -- S 42 was reported (S Rept 193) March 27 by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and passed by voice vote of the Senate March 29.

HR 2147 was reported (H Rept 664) June 28, amended, by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Rep. John J. Rhodes (R Ariz.) July 5 filed minority views on the bill. The Interior Department supported the bill; the Budget Bureau proposed elimination of certain Federal costs.

### PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 42:

Authorized \$32,220,000 for construction by the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation of a dam and reservoir at Twin Buttes to provide water for irrigation of 10,000 acres, municipal, domestic and industrial use, flood control, recreation and fish and wildlife benefits. (Of the total, an estimated \$17,760,000 would be repaid to the Government.)

Directed that for 10 years after enactment of the bill, no water supply by the project for newly irrigated lands could be used for the production of price-supported basic farm products.

### AMENDMENT REJECTED

Craig Hosmer (R Calif.) -- Prohibit production of price-supported basic crops on newly irrigated land until all reimbursable costs of the project are repaid (an estimated 40 years); July 31. Standing vote, 43-69.

## SENATE VOTE PLACES JURY TRIAL AMENDMENT IN RIGHTS BILL

The Senate Aug. 2 by a roll-call vote of 51-42 accepted an amendment to Part IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (HR 6127) to guarantee jury trials in all criminal contempt cases, not only those arising out of the Civil Rights bill. It was the third version of a jury-trial amendment sponsored by Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) and co-sponsored by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) and Frank Church (D Idaho). A Church modification of the amendment, accepted July 31, set uniform standards for selecting Federal court juries. (For voting, p. 939)

Earlier Aug. 1 an amendment to the O'Mahoney amendment offered by Frank Lausche (D Ohio) was rejected by voice vote. Lausche's amendment would have provided for a jury trial in right to vote contempt cases under the bill when the judge determined the facts in the case constituted a criminal violation under existing Federal or state law. Lausche said his amendment would extend contempt provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Act to cases brought under HR 6127.

The O'Mahoney-Kefauver-Church amendment would uphold the right of a judge to rule without jury in a case of civil contempt -- that is when the judge was trying to "secure compliance with or to prevent obstruction" of court rulings. In civil contempt cases, the defendant would be able to secure his own release merely by complying with the court's ruling.

Criminal contempt cases -- those for which a jury trial must be held -- involve "willful disobedience" of the law on the part of the defendant and cases where the judge is seeking to punish him for willful violations of the law.

DEBATE -- July 25 -- Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- "Highly trained lawyers who put the bill together took a criminal offense and, by sprinkling a little legal holy water on it, sought to convert it, by means of the bill, into a civil offense, in order to make enforcement easier and to make the bill more effective...."

July 26 -- Kefauver -- The O'Mahoney-Kefauver-Church amendment "clearly distinguishes between civil and criminal contempt.... (It) represents a great advance of civil liberties because...it covers all actions for contempt. It again will assure labor unions of their day in court before a jury of their peers...."

Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) -- The amendment would "not only make a mockery of the court in the field of civil rights but also in the field of all litigation in the Federal courts."

"No national interest is involved...in the case of labor disputes...especially when the matter at issue is one involving the economic interests of two private parties, employer and employee.... The contrary is true, so far as civil rights cases, particularly, now are concerned. Here a very great national interest is involved. It is peculiarly appropriate that there be no jury trials in these particular cases, where a national interest, as opposed to private economic interests, is involved."

July 29 -- James O. Eastland (D Miss.) -- "HR 6127 is really a step backward in the law as it relates to the contempt powers of the court." The O'Mahoney amendment "operates not to give a new right but rather to guarantee that an existing right will not be abridged."

July 30 -- John W. Bricker (R Ohio) -- "I am convinced that Part IV as written guarantees to all our citizens maximum protection of the right to vote and every procedural safeguard which fundamental due process of law requires under the Constitution."

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) -- "We must beware of continuing to pile up power over the individual. We commonly call it police power...."

July 31 -- Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- The central purpose of the bill was "to give meaning to the 15th Amendment of the Constitution.... One fact has emerged from all this debate: There is no constitutional right of trial by jury for contempt, whether it be civil or criminal."

Frank Church (D Idaho) -- His proposal to establish uniform qualifications for Federal court juries would "confer another civil right -- the right to serve as a juror -- on...colored citizens who now...may be prevented from doing so."

Aug. 1 -- Church -- "We need not impair the right to jury trial...to better protect the right to vote.... The (O'Mahoney-Kefauver-Church) amendment...provides that the accused shall be entitled to a jury trial in criminal contempt proceedings. It eliminates the confusion now existent in Federal law by clearly defining the difference between criminal contempt and civil contempt.... It provides a definite penalty for those found guilty.... A man accused of...criminal contempt ought to be entitled to the traditional safeguards that our law provides for criminal prosecution; the most basic of which is trial by jury.... Under the terms of this amendment, where the purpose of the contempt action is to secure compliance with its order, the accused cannot claim a jury. This is civil contempt. ...The accused may still be fined or imprisoned, and his punishment may even be more onerous than in the case of criminal contempt, but here he holds the key to his own cell.... This amendment re-establishes, through the whole fabric of the Federal law, equal treatment for those who stand accused of violating injunctions issued by Federal courts. Under the present law, a citizen charged with criminal contempt is generally entitled to trial by jury, unless the action is brought in the name of the United States. Why a man accused by any other party of criminal contempt should have the question of his guilt or innocence determined by a jury, while the same man, if accused by the Government of having committed the same act, should be deprived of his right to a jury trial has neither been explained nor justified...."

William A. Purtell (R Conn.) -- It was unnecessary to put any new rights in the bill (such as the right to a jury trial), which would only set up procedures for protecting the established right to vote.

Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Senate debate seemed more concerned with protecting the person committing the crime than with providing redress for the person against whom the crime was committed.

O'Mahoney -- Adoption of this amendment would provide three rights: (1) the right to vote; (2) the right to jury trial; (3) the right to serve on a jury.

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- A vote for the amendment "will be a vote to kill for this session...an effective voting rights bill.... The bill will have to go to conference; and from that place...it will not likely emerge at this session, and perhaps not at the next.... I appeal (to Republicans)...to support" President Eisenhower.

Johnson -- "By adopting this amendment, we can strengthen and preserve...the right to a trial by jury.... (and) the right of all Americans to serve on juries.... This amendment means...the strengthening of the basic purpose of this bill, which is to provide strong guaranties for the right to vote...."



# CQ Senate Votes 72 through 73.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

## Senators Agree to Consider Fiscal 1958 Defense Funds; Jury Trial Amendment Added to Civil Rights Bill, 51-42

**72.** HR 7665. Fiscal 1958 Department of Defense appropriation. Johnson (D Texas) motion to consider the conference report on the bill. Agreed to 89-0 (D 47-0; R 42-0), Aug. 1, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 936)

**73.** HR 6127. Civil Rights Act of 1957. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) - Kefauver (D Tenn.) - Church (D Idaho) amendment to guarantee jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt and provide uniform methods for selecting Federal court juries. Accepted 51-42 (D 39-9; R 12-33), Aug. 2, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 938)

### KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).  
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For. X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
 - Not a Member when vote was taken. ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	72	73		Vote No.	72	73		Vote No.	72	73	
Yea	89	51		Yea	47	39		Yea	42	12	
Nay	0	42		Nay	0	9		Nay	0	33	

72 73				72 73				72 73				72 73			
<b>ALABAMA</b>				<b>IOWA</b>				<b>NEBRASKA</b>				<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
Hill	(D)	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	(R)	Y	N	Curtis	(R)	Y	Y	Green	(D)	Y	Y
Sparkman	(D)	Y	Y	Martin	(R)	Y	N	Hruska	(R)	Y	N	Pastore	(D)	Y	Y
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>KANSAS</b>				<b>NEVADA</b>				<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			
Hayden	(D)	Y	Y	Carlson	(R)	Y	N	Bible	(D)	Y	Y	Johnston	(D)	Y	Y
Goldwater	(R)	Y	Y	Schoeppel	(R)	Y	Y	Malone	(R)	Y	Y	Thurmond	(D)	Y	Y
<b>ARKANSAS</b>				<b>KENTUCKY</b>				<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			
Fulbright	(D)	Y	Y	Cooper	(R)	Y	N	Bridges	(R)	?	?	Case	(R)	Y	Y
McClellan	(D)	Y	Y	Morton	(R)	Y	N	Cotton	(R)	Y	N	Mundt	(R)	Y	Y
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>				<b>LOUISIANA</b>				<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				<b>TENNESSEE</b>			
Knowland	(R)	Y	N	Ellender	(D)	Y	Y	Case	(R)	Y	N	Gore	(D)	Y	Y
Kurchel	(R)	Y	N	Lang	(D)	Y	Y	Smith	(R)	Y	N	Kefauver	(D)	Y	Y
<b>COLORADO</b>				<b>MAINE</b>				<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				<b>TEXAS</b>			
Carroll	(D)	Y	N	Payne	(R)	✓	N	Anderson	(D)	Y	Y	Yarborough	(D)	Y	Y
Allott	(R)	✓	N	Smith	(R)	Y	Y	Chavez	(D)	Y	Y	Johnson	(D)	Y	Y
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>				<b>MARYLAND</b>				<b>NEW YORK</b>				<b>UTAH</b>			
Bush	(R)	Y	N	Beall	(R)	Y	N	Ives	(R)	Y	N	Bennett	(R)	Y	N
Purtell	(R)	Y	N	Butler	(R)	✓	Y	Javits	(R)	Y	N	Watkins	(R)	Y	N
<b>DELAWARE</b>				<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>				<b>VERMONT</b>			
Frear	(D)	Y	Y	Kennedy	(D)	Y	Y	Ervin	(D)	Y	Y	Aiken	(R)	Y	N
Williams	(R)	Y	Y	Saltonstall	(R)	Y	N	Scott	(D)	Y	Y	Flanders	(R)	Y	N
<b>FLORIDA</b>				<b>MICHIGAN</b>				<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				<b>VIRGINIA</b>			
Holland	(D)	Y	Y	McNamara	(D)	Y	N	Langer	(R)	Y	N	Byrd	(D)	Y	Y
Smathers	(D)	Y	Y	Potter	(R)	Y	N	Young	(R)	Y	Y	Robertson	(D)	Y	Y
<b>GEORGIA</b>				<b>MINNESOTA</b>				<b>OHIO</b>				<b>WASHINGTON</b>			
Russell	(D)	Y	Y	Humphrey	(D)	Y	N	Lausche	(D)	Y	Y	Jackson	(D)	Y	Y
Talmadge	(D)	Y	Y	Thye	(R)	Y	N	Bicker	(R)	Y	N	Magnuson	(D)	Y	Y
<b>IDAHOO</b>				<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				<b>OKLAHOMA</b>				<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			
Church	(D)	Y	Y	Eastland	(D)	Y	Y	Kerr	(D)	Y	Y	Neely	(D)	✓	?
Dworshak	(R)	Y	N	Stennis	(D)	Y	Y	Monroney	(D)	Y	Y	Revercomb	(R)	Y	Y
<b>ILLINOIS</b>				<b>MISSOURI</b>				<b>OREGON</b>				<b>WISCONSIN</b>			
Douglas	(D)	Y	N	Hennings	(D)	✓	N	Morse	(D)	Y	N	Vacancy			
Dirksen	(R)	Y	N	Symington	(D)	Y	N	Neuberger	(D)	Y	N	Wiley	(R)	Y	N
<b>INDIANA</b>				<b>MONTANA</b>				<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>				<b>WYOMING</b>			
Capehart	(R)	Y	Y	Mansfield	(D)	Y	Y	Clark	(D)	Y	N	O'Mahoney	(D)	Y	Y
Jenner	(R)	Y	N	Murray	(D)	Y	Y	Martin	(R)	Y	N	Barrett	(R)	Y	N

# CQ House Votes 57 through 60.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record  
Roll-Call Vote Nos. 159, 161, 162, 164.)

## House Authorizes FPC to Issue Niagara License; Approves San Angelo Project and Airways Board

57. S 1856. Airways Modernization Act of 1957, setting up an Airways Modernization Board to develop navigation and traffic control to serve military and civilian needs. Passed 375-17 (D 194-16; R 181-1), July 31, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 937)

58. HR 2147. Authorize Federal construction of a \$32,220,000 irrigation and municipal water project at San Angelo, Texas. Rhodes (R Ariz.) motion to recommit (kill) the bill. Rejected 189-202 (D 54-155; R 135-47), July 31, 1957. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story, p. 937)

59. HR 2147. Passage of bill. Passed 201-190 (D 169-43; R 32-147), July 31, 1957. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story, p. 937)

60. HR 8643. Authorize the Federal Power Commission to issue a license to the New York State Power Authority for construction of a \$532 million power project at Niagara Falls. Passed 313-75 (D 197-10; R 116-65), Aug. 1, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 936)

### KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).  
N Record Vote Against (nay).  
V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.  
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.  
- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)  
? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	57	58	59	60	Vote No.	57	58	59	60	Vote No.	57	58	59	60
Yea	375	189	201	313	Yea	194	54	169	197	Yea	181	135	32	116
Nay	17	202	190	75	Nay	16	155	43	10	Nay	1	47	147	65

57 58 59 60					57 58 59 60					57 58 59 60					57 58 59 60						
<b>ALABAMA</b>					<b>Los Angeles County</b>					<b>IDAHO</b>					<b>IOWA</b>						
3 Andrews	(D)	Y	N	Y	23 Doyle	(D)	Y	N	Y	4 Flynt	(D)	Y	N	Y	4 Adair	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	
1 Boykin	(D)	?	?	?	19 Holifield	(D)	N	Y	N	3 Forrester	(D)	Y	N	Y	5 Beamer	(R)	?	✓	X	?	
7 Elliott	(D)	Y	Y	N	17 King	(D)	Y	N	Y	9 Landrum	(D)	?	?	?	7 Bray	(R)	Y	N	Y	N	
2 Grant	(D)	Y	N	Y	26 Roosevelt	(D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Lanham	(D)	N	N	Y	11 Brownson	(R)	?	✓	X	?	
9 Huddleston	(D)	Y	N	Y	21 Hiestand	(R)	Y	Y	N	2 Pilcher	(D)	?	?	?	2 Halleck	(R)	?	?	?	?	
8 Jones	(D)	Y	N	Y	25 Hillings	(R)	?	✓	X	1 Preston	(D)	?	?	?	6 Harden	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	
5 Rains	(D)	Y	Y	N	22 Holt	(R)	Y	Y	N	6 Vinson	(D)	Y	N	Y	10 Harvey	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
4 Roberts	(D)	Y	Y	N	18 Hosmer	(R)	Y	Y	N	1 Post	(D)	Y	N	Y	3 Nimtz	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
6 Selden	(D)	Y	N	Y	16 Jackson	(R)	Y	N	?	2 Budge	(R)	Y	Y	N	9 Wilson	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	
<b>ARIZONA</b>					24 Lipscomb	(R)	Y	Y	N	<b>ILLINOIS</b>											
2 Udall	(D)	Y	N	Y	15 McDonough	(R)	Y	Y	N	25 Gray	(D)	Y	N	Y	6 Coad	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
1 Rhodes	(R)	Y	Y	N	20 Smith	(R)	Y	Y	N	21 Mack	(D)	Y	Y	N	5 Cunningham	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	
<b>ARKANSAS</b>					<b>COLORADO</b>					4 Price	(D)	Y	N	Y	3 Grass	(R)	N	Y	N	Y	
1 Gathings	(D)	Y	Y	N	4 Aspinall	(D)	N	N	Y	16 Allen	(R)	?	Y	N	8 Hoeven	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
4 Harris	(D)	Y	N	Y	1 Rogers	(D)	N	N	Y	17 Arends	(R)	Y	Y	N	7 Jensen	(R)	Y	N	Y	N	
5 Hays	(D)	Y	N	Y	3 Chenoweth	(R)	Y	N	Y	19 Chipfield	(R)	Y	Y	N	4 LeCompte	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	
2 Mills	(D)	Y	Y	N	2 Hill	(R)	Y	N	Y	14 Kaeney	(R)	Y	N	Y	1 Schwengel	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
6 Norrell	(D)	Y	N	Y	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>					15 Mason	(R)	Y	N	?	2 Talle	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
3 Trimble	(D)	Y	N	Y	3 Cretella	(R)	Y	Y	N	18 Michel	(R)	Y	Y	N	<b>KANSAS</b>						
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					1 May	(R)	Y	Y	N	20 Simpson	(R)	Y	N	N	5 Breeding	(D)	Y	N	?	Y	
2 Engle	(D)	Y	N	Y	4 Morano	(R)	Y	Y	N	22 Springer	(R)	Y	N	Y	1 Avery	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	
14 Hagen	(D)	Y	N	Y	5 Patterson	(R)	Y	Y	N	23 Vursell	(R)	Y	Y	N	3 George	(R)	Y	N	Y	?	
11 McFall	(D)	N	N	Y	AL Sadlak	(R)	Y	Y	N	<b>Chicago-Cook County</b>					4 Rees	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	
8 Miller	(D)	Y	N	Y	2 Seely-Brown	(R)	Y	Y	N	7 Vacancy						2 Scrivner	(R)	Y	Y	N	N
3 Moss	(D)	N	N	Y	<b>DELAWARE</b>					12 Boyle	(D)	Y	Y	N	6 Smith	(R)	Y	N	Y	N	
29 Saud	(D)	Y	N	Y	AL Haskell	(R)	Y	Y	N	1 Dawson	(D)	?	?	?	<b>KENTUCKY</b>						
5 Shelley	(D)	Y	N	Y	<b>FLORIDA</b>					8 Gordon	(D)	?	N	Y	4 Chelf	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
27 Sheppard	(D)	Y	Y	?	2 Bennett	(D)	Y	N	Y	5 Kluczynski	(D)	Y	N	Y	1 Gregory	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
12 Sisk	(D)	Y	N	Y	4 Fascell	(D)	Y	N	Y	6 O'Brien	(D)	Y	?	Y	2 Natcher	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
7 Allen	(R)	Y	N	Y	7 Haley	(D)	Y	Y	N	2 O'Hara	(D)	Y	Y	N	7 Perkins	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
6 Baldwin	(R)	Y	N	Y	5 Herlong	(D)	Y	N	Y	9 Yates	(D)	Y	Y	N	5 Spence	(D)	Y	?	Y	Y	
10 Gubser	(R)	Y	Y	N	8 Matthews	(D)	Y	N	Y	3 Byrne	(R)	Y	Y	N	6 Watts	(D)	Y	N	Y	?	
4 Maillard	(R)	?	?	?	6 Rogers	(D)	Y	N	Y	13 Church	(R)	Y	Y	N	3 Robison	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
1 Scudder	(R)	Y	Y	N	3 Sikes	(D)	Y	N	Y	10 Collier	(R)	Y	Y	N	8 Siler	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	
13 Teague	(R)	?	N	Y	1 Cramer	(R)	Y	Y	N	4 McVey	(R)	Y	Y	N	<b>LOUISIANA</b>						
28 Utt	(R)	Y	Y	N	<b>GEORGIA</b>					11 Sheehan	(R)	Y	Y	N	2 Boggs	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
30 Wilson	(R)	?	N	N	8 Blitch	(D)	Y	N	Y	8 Denton	(D)	Y	Y	N	4 Brooks	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
9 Younger	(R)	Y	Y	N	10 Brown	(D)	Y	N	Y	1 Madden	(D)	Y	Y	N	1 Hebert	(D)	Y	N	Y	N	
					5 Davis	(D)	Y	N	Y						8 Long	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	

# CQ House Votes 57 through 60.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record  
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 159, 161, 162, 164.)

57	58	59	60		57	58	59	60		57	58	59	60		57	58	59	60						
6 Morrison	(D)	?	X	✓	Y	<b>NEBRASKA</b>				5 Scott	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	6 McMillan	(D)	Y	N	Y	?			
5 Passman	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Cunningham	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Shuford	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Riley	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
7 Thompson	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Harrison	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Whitener	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Rivers	(D)	?	?	?	?	
3 Willis	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Miller	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Jonas	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>						
<b>MAINE</b>						1 Weaver	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>						1 McGovern	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
2 Coffin	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>NEVADA</b>					AL Burdick	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Berry	(R)	Y	?	?	?	Y	
1 Hale	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Baring	(D)	Y	X	Y	Y	AL Krueger	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>TENNESSEE</b>						
3 McIntire	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>					<b>OHIO</b>						6 Bass	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y		
<b>MARYLAND</b>						2 Bass	(R)	Y	Y	N	?	9 Ashley	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Cooper	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
4 Fallon	(D)	Y	N	Y	?	1 Merrow	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Feighan	(D)	N	?	N	?	9 Davis	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
7 Friedel	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>NEW JERSEY</b>					18 Hays	(D)	Y	N	?	Y	4 Evins	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y		
3 Garmatz	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	11 Addonizio	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Kirwan	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Frazier	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
5 Lankford	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Rodino	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Polk	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Loser	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
2 Devereux	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Sieminski	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Vanik	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Murray	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
6 Hyde	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Thompson	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	14 Ayres	(R)	Y	N	Y	N	2 Baker	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	
1 Miller	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Auchincloss	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Baumhart	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Reece	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>						8 Confield	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	8 Betts	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>TEXAS</b>						
2 Boland	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	14 Dellay	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Bolton	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Beckworth	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
4 Donohue	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Dwyer	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	16 Bow	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Brooks	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
7 Lane	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Frelinghuysen	(R)	?	?	?	?	7 Brown	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	17 Burleson	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
8 Macdonald	(D)	?	N	N	Y	2 Vacancy					5 Cleveland	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Dies	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y		
12 McCormack	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Kean	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Dennison	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Dowdy	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
11 O'Neill	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Osmer	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Henderson	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Fisher	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
3 Philbin	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Widnall	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Hess	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	13 Ikard	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
6 Bates	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Wolverton	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Jenkins	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	20 Kilday	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
10 Curtis	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					4 McCulloch	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	15 Kilgore	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y		
1 Heseltan	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Dempsey	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	17 McGregor	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	19 Mahon	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
14 Martin	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	AL Montoya	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	23 Minshall	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Patman	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
9 Nicholson	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>NEW YORK</b>					3 Schenck	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Poage	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y		
5 Rogers	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	30 O'Brien	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Scherer	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Rayburn	(D)	-	-	-	-	
13 Wigglesworth	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Becker	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	12 Vorys	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	18 Rogers	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
<b>MICHIGAN</b>						37 Cole	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>OKLAHOMA</b>						16 Rutherford	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
12 Bennett	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Derounian	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Albert	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	6 Teague	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
8 Bentley	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	26 Dooley	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Edmondson	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Thomas	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
18 Broomfield	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	27 Gwinn	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Jarman	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	9 Thompson	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
10 Cedarberg	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	32 Kearney	(R)	?	✓	X	?	6 Morris	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Thornberry	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
6 Chamberlain	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	38 Keating	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Steed	(D)	Y	N	Y	?	12 Wright	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
5 Ford	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	33 Kilburn	(R)	?	?	?	?	1 Belcher	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	14 Young	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
9 Griffin	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	40 Miller	(R)	Y	?	?	?	<b>OREGON</b>						5 Alger	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	
4 Hoffman	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	39 Osterlag	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Green	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>UTAH</b>						
3 Johansen	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	42 Pillion	(R)	Y	?	?	?	4 Porter	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Dawson	(R)	Y	N	Y	?	
11 Knox	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	41 Radwan	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Ullman	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Dixon	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
7 McIntosh	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	43 Reed	(R)	Y	?	?	?	1 Norblad	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>VERMONT</b>						
2 Meader	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	35 Riehman	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>						AL Prouty	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
<b>Detroit-Wayne County</b>						28 St. George	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	25 Clark	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>VIRGINIA</b>						
13 Diggs	(D)	?	Y	N	Y	36 Taber	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	28 Eberharter	(D)	?	?	?	Y	4 Abbott	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
15 Dingell	(D)	N	Y	N	Y	31 Taylor	(R)	?	✓	X	✓	11 Flood	(D)	Y	N	Y	N	3 Gary	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
17 Griffiths	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Wainwright	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	30 Holland	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Hardy	(D)	N	Y	N	Y	
16 Lasinski	(D)	N	Y	Y	Y	29 Wharton	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	21 Kelley	(D)	Y	N	Y	N	7 Harrison	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
1 Machrowicz	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	34 Williams	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	26 Margon	(D)	Y	N	Y	N	9 Jennings	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
14 Rabaut	(D)	N	Y	Y	?	<b>New York City</b>					14 Rhodes	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y		
<b>MINNESOTA</b>						8 Anfuso	(D)	?	X	✓	?	15 Walter	(D)	?	X	✓	?	8 Smith	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
8 Blatnik	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	24 Buckley	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	17 Bush	(R)	?	?	?	?	5 Tuck	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
9 Knutson	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	11 Celler	(D)	Y	X	✓	Y	10 Carrigg	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Brophy	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	
6 Marshall	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	7 Delaney	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	29 Corbett	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Poff	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	
4 McCarthy	(D)	?	Y	Y	?	23 Dollinger	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Curtin	(R)	?	?	?	N	<b>WASHINGTON</b>						
3 Wier	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	19 Farstein	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague	(R)	Y	N	Y	N	AL Magnuson	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
7 Andersen	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Healey	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton	(R)	Y	N	N	N	4 Holmes	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	
1 Andresen	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	6 Holtzman	(D)	?	✓	X	?	27 Fulton	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Horan	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	
5 Judd	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	10 Kelly	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	23 Gavin	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Mack	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
2 O'Hara	(R)	?	?	?	?	9 Keogh	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	7 James	(R)	Y	N	N	X	1 Pelly	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>						13 Muller	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	24 Kearns	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	6 Tollefson	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	
1 Abernethy	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	16 Powell	(D)	?	X	✓	?	13 McConnell	(R)	Y	?	?	?	2 Westland	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	
6 Colmer	(D)	Y	N	Y	?	14 Rooney	(D)	N	N	Y	Y	16 Mumma	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>						
3 Smith	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Santangelo	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	22 Saylor	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	3 Bailey	(D)	Y	N	N	N	
2 Whitten	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	20 Teller	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Simpson	(R)	?	Y	N	N	6 Byrd	(D)	Y	N	Y	N	
4 Williams	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Zelenko	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Stauffer	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	5 Kee	(D)	Y	N	Y	N	
5 Winstead	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Bosch	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	20 Van Zandt	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Staggers	(D)	Y	N	Y	N	
<b>MISSOURI</b>						17 Coudert	(R)	Y	Y	N	?	<b>Philadelphia</b>						1 Moore	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	
5 Bolling	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	12 Dorn	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	1 Barrett	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Neal	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	
7 Brown	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	25 Fino	(R)	Y	Y	N	N	3 Byrne	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	<b>WISCONSIN</b>						
9 Cannon	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Latham	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Chudoff	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	9 Johnson	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	
8 Carnahan	(D)	?	?	?	?	15 Ray	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Granahan	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	5 Reuss	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	
4 Christopher	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>					5 Green	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Zablocki	(D)	?	?	?	?	?	
6 Hull	(D)	?	Y	N	Y	9 Alexander	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Scott	(R)	?	N	N	N	8 Byrnes	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
10 Jones	(D)	Y	?	?	?	3 Barden	(D)	?	?	?	?	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>						7 Laird	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
11 Karsten	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Bonner	(D)	?	N	Y	Y	2 Fogarty	(D)	?	?	?	?	10 O'Konski	(R)	Y	?	?	?	?
11 Maulder	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Cooley	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	1 Forand	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Smith	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
3 Sullivan	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Durham	(D)	Y	?	Y	Y	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>						2 Tawes	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
2 Curtis	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Fountain	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	4 Ashmore	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Van Pelt	(R)	Y	Y	N	Y	
<b>MONTANA</b>						8 Kitchin	(D)	Y	N	Y														

**Jury Trial** Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) Aug. 2 pictured President Eisenhower as being "damn unhappy" over Senate action amending the civil rights bill to guarantee a trial by jury in all criminal contempt proceedings. The amendment, which also would set uniform standards for the selection of Federal court juries, was agreed to by a 51-42 vote after a session that ended at 12:19 a.m. Friday. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) foresaw no "prolonged debate" in the Senate on the rest of the bill. Other Senators agreed the amendment eliminated possibilities of a filibuster. (Page 938)

## Lobby Spending

Lobbies have reported spending \$1.8 million in the first half of 1957 in attempting to get their way in Congress. That averages to about \$3,300 for every Member of Congress. The spending pace indicates that lobby spending for the entire year will approximate the \$3.8 million lobbies said they spent in 1956. Business groups accounted for \$867,925 of the total, with the U.S. Savings and Loan League leading the way in that category. (Page 928)

## Nuclear Construction

Republicans saw a threat to the Administration's partnership concept of developing natural resources in a bill approved by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee to authorize nearly \$400 million for construction and procurement of nuclear facilities. Committee Democrats pushed through a provision allotting nearly \$100 million for Federal construction of five nuclear power plants. (Page 914)

## Proxmire vs. Kohler

Walter J. Kohler, three-time Republican governor of Wisconsin, and William Proxmire, three-time unsuccessful Democratic candidate for governor, will vie for the Senate seat left vacant by the death of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R). Kohler, who never has lost an election, has defeated Proxmire twice. Kohler was top man in the state's GOP primary, defeating six rivals; Proxmire defeated one other aspirant in the Democratic primary. (Page 925)

### Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Motion to lay aside civil rights, take up Defense and Agriculture Department appropriation conference reports; Page 939.

HOUSE: Airways Modernization Board, San Angelo reclamation project, Niagara power; Page 940.

## ECONOMY VOTING



### How The Parties Voted:

AVERAGE  
**GOP**  
MEMBER



VOTED FOR 28  
OF 50 ECONOMY MOVES

AVERAGE  
**DEM**  
MEMBER



VOTED FOR 15  
OF 50 ECONOMY MOVES

(Page 916)

## Farm Coalition

Repair of the battered Congressional farm bloc and an end to the stalemate on farm policy are the goals of a coalition of farm commodity organizations meeting in Washington next week. The magic prescription these commodity groups hope will revive the farm bloc's potency is compounded on the old formula of "backscratching," a political term for deals in which Congressmen agree to support each other's pet projects. (Page 926)

## Face-Lifting

Congress plans to spend more than \$150 million for more elbow room. Tourists puzzle over a marble building going up on one side of Capitol Hill and an excavation going down on the other. The white marble structure is the \$23.4 million sister to the existing Senate Office Building; the huge hole is the site of a \$100 million third House Office Building. (Page 931)